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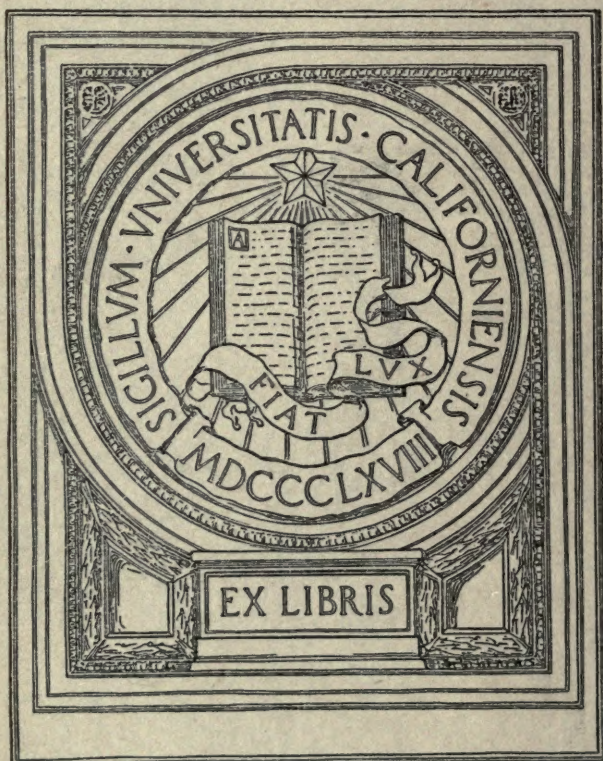
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THE BRITON IN GERMANY

**A POCKET INTERPRETER
CONTAINING**

PHRASES AND TRAVEL TALK, ETC,



BY

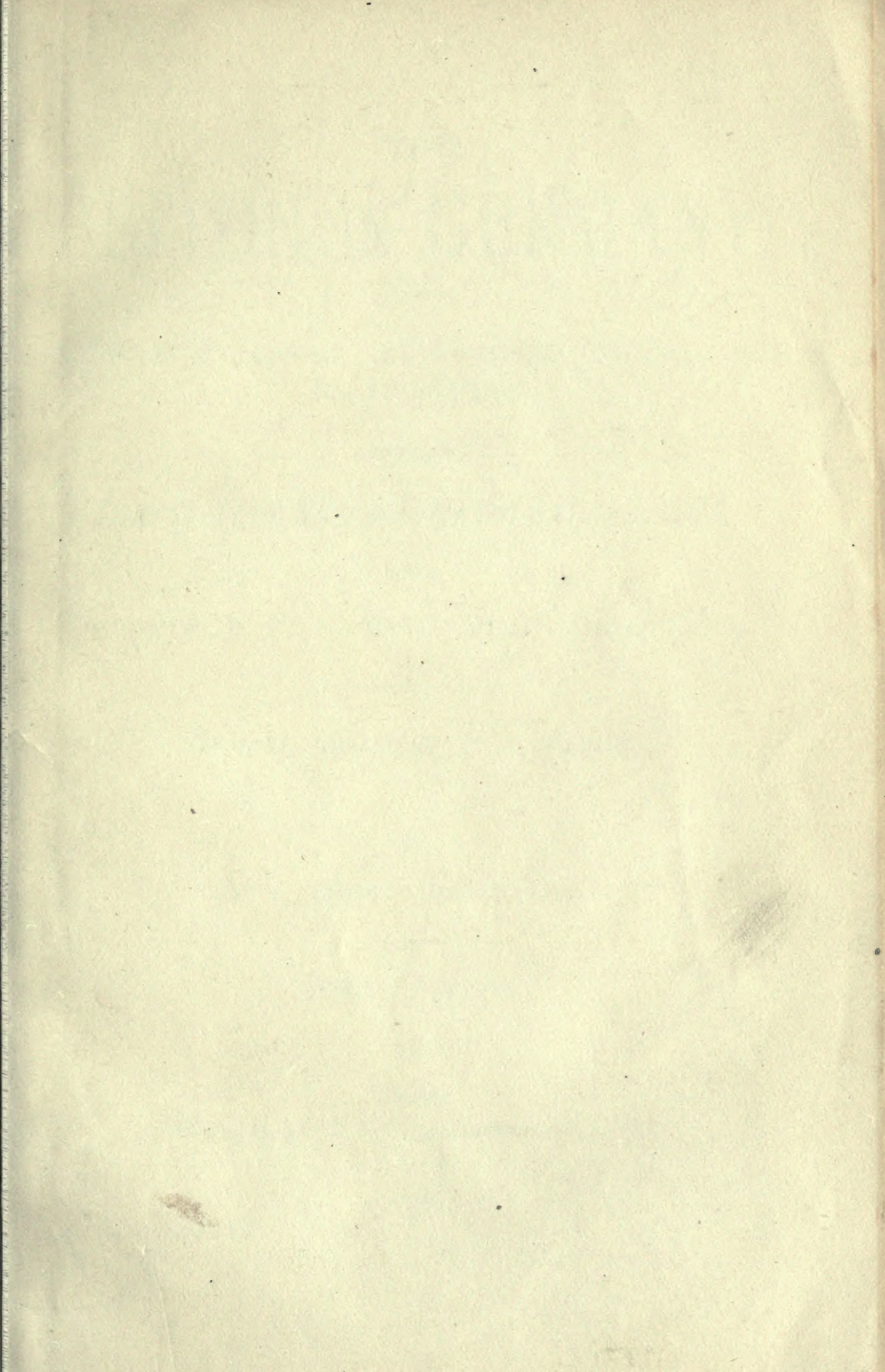
**D. J. REES
(LONDON UNIVERSITY)**

**INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY
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CONVERSATIONS WITH
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THE
BRITON IN GERMANY:

BEING

A Pocket Interpreter and Guide to Germany and
its Language,

CONTAINING

TRAVEL TALK AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

WITH

CORRECT PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

GERMAN GRAMMAR AT A GLANCE,

BY

D. J. REES (Lond. Univ.)

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON

SIEGLE, HILL & CO., Langham Place, W.

1910.

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GUIDE TO GERMANY.

WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO SEE, AND BEST HOTELS TO STAY AT.

HOW TO GET THERE.—Roughly speaking, the routes to Germany may be divided into two sets, according as the traveller wishes to visit North Germany or South Germany. Berlin is the central point for North Germany, whilst Cologne (Köln) is the centre for the Rhine and the route to South Germany and Switzerland.

HARWICH.—HOOK OF HOLLAND ROUTE to Berlin or *via* Cologne and Bâle, for Switzerland. This is the cheapest route from London. This is the Great Eastern's mail route, and boat express trains leave London (Liverpool Street Station) at 8.30 p.m. daily, Sundays included, for the Hook of Holland, and from York at 3.50 p.m. every week day, running alongside the steamers at Parkeston Quay, Harwich. There are also connections from Manchester, Birmingham, and the Midlands by L. & N. W. and Midland Railways. The steamers leave about 10 p.m., and reach the Hook of Holland early the following morning. Through carriages are run from the Hook to Berlin, Cologne, and Bâle.

Passengers by this route will find the G. E. R. Co.'s steamers fitted with the latest accommodation, including dining saloons, separate sleeping cabins, and smoking and ladies' lounges. They are twin-screw vessels, and fly the British flag. Second class passengers can change into the saloon on board the steamers by an extra payment of 7s. on a single and 11s. on a return ticket.

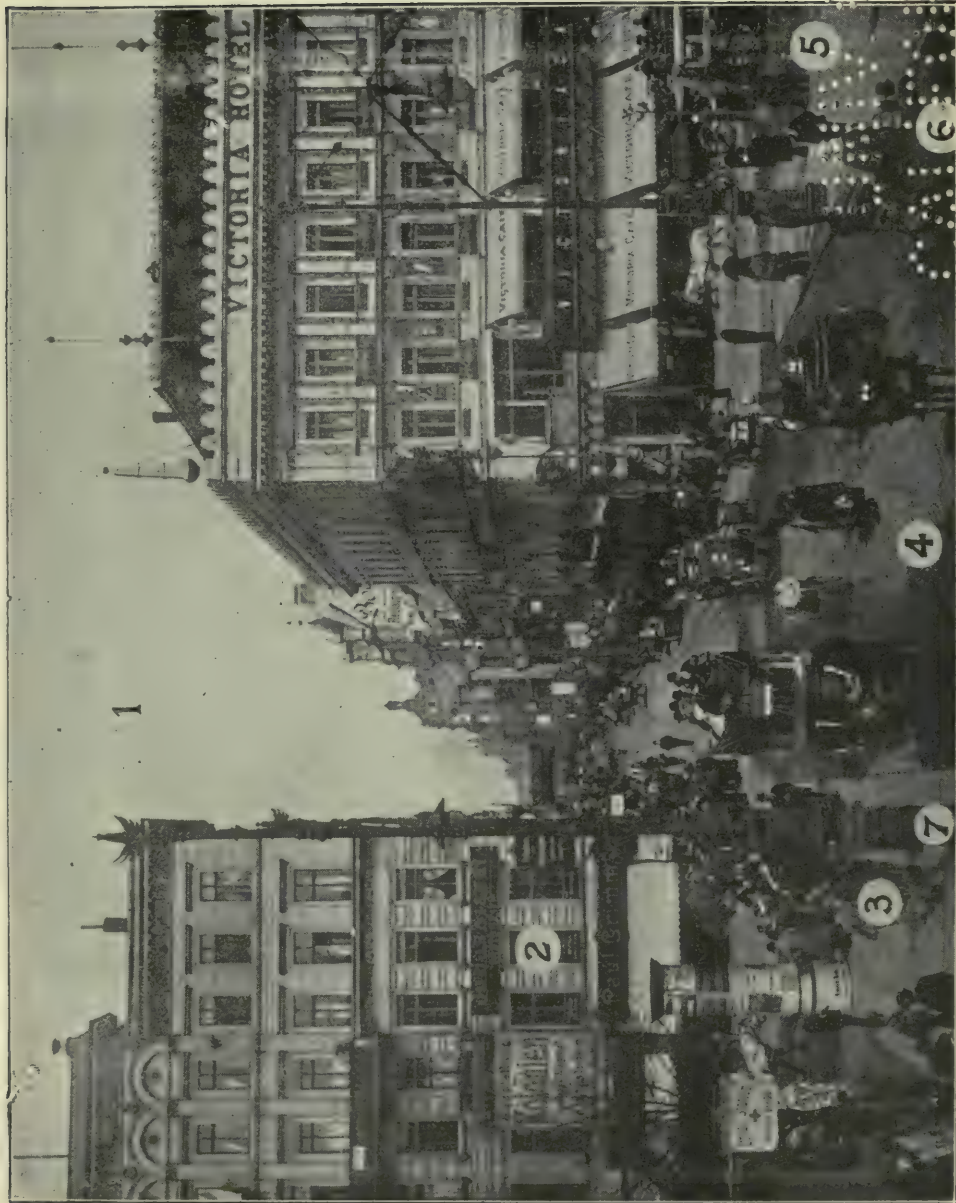
FARES.—London to Berlin *via* Harwich—Hook of Holland—Amsterdam—Bentheim and Salsbergen. *Single* 1st £4 1s. 4d. 2nd £2 17s. 4d., *return* £5 16s. and £4 1s.

London to Cologne *via* Harwich—Hook—Venlo. *Single* 1st £2 5s., 2nd £1 9s. 11d., *return* £3 7s. 6d. and £2 4s. 9d.

London to Hamburg *via* Harwich—Hook—Bentheim. *Single* 1st £3 8s. 2d., 2nd £2 7s. 8d., *return* £4 18s. 6d. and £3 8s.

QUEENBOROUGH—FLUSHING ROUTE.—This is the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company's Royal Mail Route to North Germany, by the Royal Dutch Mails. Two express services run daily—from Victoria, at 8.30 a.m., and Holborn or St. Paul's at 8.25 a.m., for the day boat, and from Victoria at 8.50 p.m., Holborn and St. Paul's at 8.45 p.m., for the night boat. The boats are large paddle steamers, and are most comfortably fitted throughout. The trains run alongside the steamers. Second class passengers pay 7s. extra for saloon.

FRIEDRICH STRASSE (BERLIN).



FARES.—London to Berlin *via* Queenborough—Flushing—Bottel—Wesel. *Single* 1st £4 3s. 9d., 2nd £2 18s. 10d., *return* £5 18s. 11d. and £4 3s. 4d.

London to Cologne *via* Queenborough—Flushing—Venlo. *Single* 1st £2 7s. 8d., 2nd £1 12s., *return* £3 10s. 9d. and £2 7s. 3d.

London to Hamburg *via* Queenborough—Flushing—Bottel. *Single* 1st £3 10s. 4d., 2nd £2 8s. 11d., *return* £5 1s. 3d. and £3 10s. 3d.

HARWICH—ANTWERP ROUTE.—The Great Eastern Railway also maintain a high-class service between Harwich and Antwerp for Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. The boat express leaves Liverpool Street Station every week-day at 8.40 p.m., leaving Harwich at 10.20 p.m., and arriving in Antwerp next morning. Through trains are run from the Quay to Brussels, whence express trains proceed to Cologne for Bâle and Italy.

OSTEND ROUTE.—Passengers by this route have the choice of three services daily, departing from Victoria, Holborn or St. Paul's, or from Charing Cross and Cannon Street *via* Dover—Ostend. Trains depart at 10 a.m., 5 30 p.m., and a night service at 9 p.m.

FARES.—London to Berlin *via* Dover—Ostend—Cologne—Hanover. *Single* 1st £5 6s. 6d., 2nd £3 18s., *return* £8 1s. 10d. and £5 19s. 2d.

London to Cologne *via* Dover—Ostend—Brussels—Aix. *Single* 1st £2 14s. 6d., 2nd £1 19s. 6d., *return* £4 12s. 6d. and £3 7s. 2d.

CALAIS—DOVER ROUTE.—To passengers preferring the shortest sea voyage, this route affords undoubted advantages (sea voyage 1—1½ hours), with a correspondingly long railway journey. Trains leave Charing Cross and Cannon Street, as well as from Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's, at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 9 p.m. Passengers for Berlin by this go by way of Cologne and Hanover. For South Germany and Switzerland change at Cologne. Passengers may also travel *via* Boulogne and Dieppe Routes to Germany and Switzerland by way of Paris.

OTHER ROUTES.—The Great Eastern Railway run trains on Wednesday and Saturday from Liverpool Street Station at 8.40 p.m., meeting the General Steam Navigation's boats from Harwich to Hamburg. *Fare*—*Single* 1st £1 17s. 6d., 2nd £1 5s. 9d., *return* £2 16s. 3d. and £1 18s. 9d.

From Grimsby.—Steamers leave Grimsby for Hamburg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. *Fares*—Grimsby to Hamburg, best cabin, 30s. *single*, 45s. *return*.

Bremen.—The homeward bound steamers of the North German Lloyd from America call at Southampton and take passengers to Bremen. Time, two days' voyage.

Fares.—1st £3 1s., 2nd £1 18s. 6d.; *return* £4 15s. 6d. and £3 1s. From London—1st £3 11s., 2nd £2 7s., *return* £5 15s. 6d. and £3 16s.

The foregoing information is only given as a guide to intending passengers and should therefore be verified. Changes are made each season both as to times and fares.

The Customs.—On arriving at the frontier a Customs examination is made. Passengers will be obliged to leave the train and pass through a long

room, where their luggage will be examined. Passengers must see that their luggage is marked before leaving.

Meals.—The meals in Germany usually consist of an early plain breakfast, "Frühstück," consisting of coffee and rolls; an early dinner, at mid-day, "Mi tagessen"; and a late dinner, or supper, at about 7, "Abendessen." In North Germany and along the Rhine the chief meal at the hotels is served at about one o'clock. When staying at hotels it is expected that breakfast and dinner be taken; other meals are optional. German wines are plentiful, and at moderate prices, ranging from one mark the half-bottle upwards. The Rhine and Moselle wines are most to be recommended. Beer is the great drink of the people and is exceedingly cheap. English beer may be obtained, but is dear. Coffee is very good, but tea is little used. It is advisable for travellers to take their own supplies.

HOTELS.—For the convenience of travellers some of the best recommended hotels in each town are mentioned, together with their usual charges. It will be noticed that in some of the best hotels a small extra charge is made during certain seasons. It is always well to reserve rooms in an hotel in advance.

CHIEF CITIES OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, the Capital of the German Empire, lies on both sides of the Spree, on a sandy plain, and, thanks to the energy and industry of its people, has been marvellously metamorphosed into a stately city of wide streets and handsome buildings. Its first object of attraction is the stately **Unter den Linden** a magnificent thoroughfare a mile in length, shaded by four avenues of lime trees, and bordered with the most notable residences of the nobility. It extends from the **Royal Palace** to the **Brandenburg Gate**. Its area contains most that is attractive in Berlin. Here may be found the **Embassies** and **Ministries**, the **Hotels**, **Aquarium**, the **Kaiser Gallery**, the **Palace of the Emperor, William I.**, the **University**, the **Royal Library**, the **Opera House** and the **Arsenal**. The **Schloss Brücke**, leading to the imposing **Royal Palace**, is a fine old bridge in a line with the **Unter den Linden**. The **Old and New Museums**, to the north of the **Lustgarten**, possesses a wealth of pictures, sculptures, and antiquities. The **National Gallery** is close by, built in the form of a **Corinthian Temple**.

Friedrich Strasse and **Wilhelm Strasse** are two of the finest streets of Berlin, and here may be found the fashionable theatres, music-halls, "beer-hallen" and restaurants. Outside the **Potsdam Gate** are the residences of the wealthier classes, where also will be found the **Botanical Garden**, the **Ethnographical Museum** and the **Industrial Museum**. The colossal **Monument of Victory**, inaugurated September, 1873, occupies the centre of the **König-Platz**, outside the **Brandenburg Gate**. Here begins the **Charlottenburg Road**, leading through the **Tiergarten**, the most attractive park near the city; beyond the **Tiergarten** are the **Zoological Gardens**, the **Royal Porcelain Factory**, the **Charlottenburg Technical Academy** and the **Royal Palace**. The most interesting excursion from Berlin is that to **Potsdam**—the **Versailles of Berlin**—a town of royal palaces and residences. It owes its splendour to **Frederick the Great**, who is buried in the **Garrison**

Church. The **Palace of Sans Souci** contains relics of the great warrior by whom it was built in 1747. The park and gardens are very fine.

HOTELS.—Kaiserhof (16s. per day), Hotel Prinz Albrecht, Grand Hotel Bellevue, Hotel du Parc, Alexandra Hotel, all at 12s. per day.

Less pretentious hotel at 8s. per day—Beyer's Hotel. Many moderate-priced hotels may be found off the Frederick Strasse, near the Unter den Linden.

DRESDEN is the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, and, owing to its grand collection of art treasures, has earned the title of "the German Florence." It has been for many years the favourite resort of savants and scholars. It is beautifully situated on both banks of the Elbe.

The **Zwinger Museum** and **Picture Gallery** contain one of the finest collections in the world. The **Museum Johanneum** contains a marvellous collection of armour, arms, costumes, &c., and a magnificent array of choice specimens of porcelain and vases. The **Royal Palace**, with the **Green Vault** on the ground floor is an imposing edifice. Dresden is highly favoured with charming environs, and the wild solitudes, lovely valleys and waterfalls of Saxon Switzerland are within an easy drive.

HOTELS.—Grand Union Hotel (near Alt Station), at 12s. per day. Moderate priced hotels at 8s. per day are Hotel Kaiserhof and British Hotel.

RHINELAND.

Undoubtedly the Rhine, with its charming scenery and magnificent waterway, is the chief touring ground of the "Briton in Germany." The starting-point to explore the beauties of the Rhine is decidedly Cologne (Köln).

COLOGNE is the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia and is one of the most important commercial centres of Germany, with a population of nearly 400,000. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine. The central portion of the town is old, and consequently its streets are narrow, gloomy and badly drained. The **Cathedral**, or **Dom**, is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world. It is cruciform in structure, and its dimensions are—length, 148 yards; breadth, 67 yards; height of roof, 201 feet; height of the central tower, 357 feet. The west towers are 512 feet in height.

In an open space to the south-west of the Cathedral is the **Municipal Museum**.

An excellent service of electric trams running along the "Ringstrasse" afford the visitor ample opportunity to view the new suburbs of the town. The **Zoological Gardens** is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

HOTELS.—Hotel Disch, Hotel du Nord. Tariff 12s. per day.

Hotels at 8s. per day: Hotel Minerva, Hotel Continental.

Cook's Tourist Office, Dom Platz (opposite the Cathedral).

Leaving the quay by one of the fine Rhine Steamers, there is not much of interest on either bank of the Rhine, except the Drachenfels seen on the left, there being a number of small boat stations which are passed without stopping by the express steamers. **Bonn** is reached after passing the handsome new Rhine bridge. It is a town of some 50,000 inhabitants, whose University, attended by 2,000 students, is of great repute. From the river the handsome residences and the grounds of the "Alte Zoll" give the town a very attractive appearance.

HOTELS.—**Royal Hotel**, on the Rhine, 10s. per day. At 8s. per day: **Goldner Stern**, in the market place; **Rothe Kanne**, in market place, plain but very fair.

Leaving Bonn, and continuing our journey up the Rhine, we pass in succession **Obercassel** and **Königswinter**, on the right bank, **Remagen** and **Andernach** on the left, **Neuwied** (right) **Vallendar** (right), and arrive at

COBLENZ, after a run of about 7 hours ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hours down stream). As we approach the town the imposing **Monument of the Emperor William I.**, occupying a prominent position on the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine. Many objects of interest will well repay a short visit. Across the water is the fortress of **Ehrenbreitstein**.

HOTELS.—On the Quay: **Giant, Bellevue**. Tariff 8s. to 10s. **Traube**, near the Quay, but without view of river, 8s. In the town: **Monopol** 8s., **Central** (opposite the Rhenish Station) 8s. Railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles back of town.

Beyond the bridge of boats the steamer passes the vineyards of **Hochheim**, the **Castle of Stolzenfels**, 310 feet above the Rhine, **Oberlahnstein**, a thriving town of 7,000 inhabitants, the picturesque **Castle of Lahneck**, **Branbach**, an ancient town of 2,000 inhabitants, commanded by the imposing **Castle of Marksburg**. Then comes **Boppard**, founded by the Celts and fortified by the Romans, **St. Goar**, the handsomest of the smaller Rhine towns; the **Castle of Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, is 375 feet high; **St. Goarhausen**, with its hill commonly called **the Cat (Katz)**. On the left now rise the imposing rocks of the **Lurlei (Lorelei)** above the Rhine. According to the poet Marner (13th century) the Nibelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the **Lurlenberg**. This is the narrowest (about 220 yards) and deepest (76 feet) part of the river. The railway penetrates the **Lurlei** rock. Passing successively **Oberwesel**, with the ruins of **Schönburg**, **Caub**, **Bachrach**, with the **Castle of Stahleck**; **Rheindiebach**, with the ruins of **Fürstenberg**; **Lorch**, a small town of 2,000 inhabitants; **Niederheimbach**. Here the valley of the Rhine contracts. On the right is the tower of **Sooneck**, commanding the entrance; **Clemenscapelle**, the **Castle of Rheinstein** (260 feet).

Assmannshausen. On an island in the stream is situated the **Mouse Tower**, built as a watch-tower in the 13th century. Here the Valley of the Rhine expands, and a broad expanse is entered upon.

We now pass **Bingerbrück** and stop at **Bingen**.

BINGEN is a small town of 8,000 inhabitants, at the confluence of the **Nahe** and the Rhine.

HOTELS.—On the Rhine: **Victoria**, 8s. per day. **Belle Vue** and **Cheval Blanc**, 7s. per day. **Hotel d'Angleterre** (Mainzer-Strasse), 6s., very fair.

Steam Ferry across to **Rudesheim** (fare 20 pf. and 10 pf.).

Ascend the **Niederwald**, to see the **National Monument**, by rack and pinion railway (fares, ascent 1 mark, descent $\frac{1}{2}$ mark). Fine view of the Rhine Valley. Monument erected to commemorate the rising of the German people and victory in 1870-71.

The ascent may also be made from **Assmannshausen** by rack and pinion railway to **Jagd Schloss**, and then a short walk.

From **Bingen** to **Biebrich**, the debarking point for **Wiesbaden**, the view is less interesting.

At **Biebrich** electric trams are taken to **Wiesbaden**, about 6 miles. The boat, however, goes to the opposite bank at **Mainz**.

WIESBADEN, the well known inland watering resort of Germany, is a most pleasant town, and is visited annually by immense crowds of patients and travellers. The excellence of its cure establishments and its mild climate renders it a favourite resort even in Winter. Living there is very cheap. The **Curhaus** is the chief resort of visitors. The **Cur-Park** at the back is the favourite afternoon and evening lounge. A visit to see the wooded **Neroberg** will be well repaid. It is reached by a cable-tramway (fare up 25 pf., down 15 pf., return 30 pf.). At the top is a much frequented Hotel-Restaurant, with view terraces and beer-garden. The **Greek Chapel**, a few minutes below the summit, was erected as a mausoleum for the Duchess **Elizabeth Michailowna**, a Russian princess, who died in 1845.

The Rhine from **Mainz** is navigable as far as **Mannheim**.

HOTELS.—**Hotel Victoria**, **Grand Hotel du Rhin** (12s. per day), **Palast Hotel** (13s. per day), **Taunus Hotel** 8s. per day (Rhein-Strasse).

GUIDE TO THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.—In the following pages may be found useful phrases and sentences, with their equivalent in German, and a simple phonetic method of pronunciation, which the Author trusts will enable any intelligent traveller to make himself understood on his travels.

THE GERMAN ALPHABET WITH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

The German alphabet consists of 26 characters, as follows:—

A a	A a	pronounced <i>ah</i> , as in <i>far</i> , when long, and as <i>cat</i> when short.
B b	B b	„ <i>bai</i> , as in English, but when final as <i>p</i> .
C c	C c	„ <i>tsai</i> , hard, as in <i>cow</i> , before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , before a consonant, or when final. According to the new spelling, <i>k</i> is usually used for hard <i>c</i> and <i>z</i> (<i>ts</i>) before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> .
D d	D d	„ <i>dai</i> , as in English, but like <i>t</i> when final.
E e	E e	„ <i>ai</i> , as in <i>share</i> , when long, and as <i>tell</i> when short.
F f	F f	„ <i>eff</i> , as in English.
G g	G g	„ <i>gai</i> , as in <i>goat</i> , but when final has a guttural sound like <i>ch</i> . Must be sounded before <i>n</i> ; <i>g</i> final guttural.
H h	H h	„ <i>hah</i> , aspirated when initial, as in <i>hundert</i> ; silent with consonant. When used after a vowel it serves to lengthen it, as <i>schuh</i> (shoe).
I i	I i	„ <i>ee</i> when long, as in <i>sleep</i> ; short, as in <i>pit</i> ; never as in English, <i>rise</i> .
J j	J j	„ <i>yott</i> , as <i>y</i> in <i>yes</i> .
K k	K k	„ <i>kah</i> , as in English; sounded before <i>n</i> .
L l	L l	„ <i>ell</i> , as in English.
M m	M m	„ <i>emm</i> , as in English.
N n	N n	„ <i>enn</i> , as in English.
O o	O o	„ <i>oh</i> , as in <i>gold</i> when long, and as in <i>or</i> when short.
P p	P p	„ <i>pai</i> , as in English.
Q q	Q q	„ <i>koo</i> , always used in conjunction with <i>u</i> , and is sounded like <i>kv</i> , not like English <i>quiet</i> .
R r	R r	„ <i>airr</i> , must be given a very hard trill.
S s	S s	„ <i>ess</i> , soft, as in <i>zest</i> when initial or between two vowels; hard, as in <i>son</i> , when final.

Ƨ t	T t	pronounced <i>tai</i> , as in English (<i>see</i> note, p. 12).
U u	U u	„ <i>oo</i> , long as in <i>school</i> , and short as in <i>put</i> .
V v	V v	„ <i>fow</i> , like <i>f</i> in <i>fox</i> .
W w	W w	„ <i>vai</i> , as <i>v</i> in <i>voice</i> .
X x	X x	„ <i>ee</i> ks, as in <i>box</i> .
Y y	Y y	„ <i>ip</i> silon, Greek <i>e</i> and sounded as <i>y</i> in <i>mystery</i> ; used only in Greek words.
Z z	Z z	„ <i>tset</i> t, as <i>ts</i> in <i>fits</i> .

ch, ch; ß, sz; ff, ss; ft, st t, tz; cf, ck; ff, ff; fl, fl.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.

The German language is to a very great extent purely phonetic, and every letter carries its own sound. Throughout the following pages each word has been split up into its simplest syllables by hyphens, and the accented syllable is distinctly indicated by a (').

The new German orthography, adopted in 1897, by order of the Prussian Minister of Education, has been used throughout this work.

THE VOWELS.—The simple vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, pronounced *ah*, *ai*, *ee*, *oh*, *oo*, and have only a single sound. When the five English vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, are spoken, it will be observed that their sound appears more like *a-ee*, *e-ee*, *ah-ee*, *o-oo*, *ee-oo*. Every effort must therefore be made not to introduce these double sounds into German.

MODIFIED VOWELS.—Three of the vowels, viz., *a*, *o* and *u*, suffer modification in their sound, and this is indicated by a diæresis placed over each, as *ä*, *ö* *ü*. They are pronounced—

ä as *a* in *mate*.

ö as *i* in *bird*, represented by *er*.

ü as in French, *i.e.*, by pronouncing *e* with rounded lips, and is represented by *ü*.

THE DIPHTHONGS.—The following are the diphthongs, or double vowels :—

ai, *ei*, pronounced as *i* in *wise*, and represented by *i*.

au, pronounced as *ou* in *mouse*, but with open mouth, and is represented by *ah-oo*.

eu, *äu*, pronounced as *oy* in *boy*, and is represented by *oi*.

THE COMPOUND CONSONANTS:—

ch has no equivalent sound in the English language, though in the pronunciation of the **ch** in the Scotch word **loch** the guttural sound is approached. It may be produced by forcing the air from the lungs against the soft palate and causing it to vibrate. Initial **ch** is pronounced like **k** as in **Christ** (**Christ**), and like **sh** in French words, as **Charlotte**.

sch, pronounced like **sh**, as in **Schule** (**shoo-lai**).

qu, pronounced like **kv**, as in **quer** (**kvair**).

pf, as in **Pferd** (a horse), both letters being pronounced.

ph has the sound of **f** in Greek words, as in **Philosophie**.

sp and **st**. Initial **s** before **p** and **t** is sounded by South Germans as if written **shp**, **sht**, though in Prussia their natural pronunciation is retained. This has been indicated by printing the *h* in italics in the pronunciation column. When not initial, their sound is as **s+p** and **s+t**, as in **bist**, **hast**, **Fürst**.

th is pronounced like **t**, as in English **tea**. Since the introduction of the new orthography, the form **th** is only retained when initial before long vowels, as **Thee** (**tea**), **thun** (**do**), **Theater** (**theatre**).

t is pronounced like **ts** in words ending in **tion** and **tient**, as **Nation** (**nah-tsee-ohn'**), **Patient** (**pah-tsee-ent'**).

chs, pronounced like **ks**. **ck** like **k**.

ng, as in English **singer**, never as in **finger**.

GENERAL REMARKS.—It must be observed that every noun is written with a capital letter, and so must the pronouns **Sie** and **Ihr**, when meaning **you** and **your**. The personal pronoun **ich** (**I**) requires a small letter, as do adjectives denoting nationality, as **englisch** (**English**).

The **SIGNS OF PUNCTUATION** are the same as in English, but it should be noticed that a comma is always placed before conjunctions.

ACCENT.—The accent in German is usually placed upon the root-syllable of a word, leaving the prefixes unaccented. Compound words generally have two accents—a *strong* accent on the *root* of the first component, and a semi-accent on the *root* of the second component, as **Ta'-ges-zeit'**. Compounds with **hin**, **her**, **da** and **zu** have always the strong accent on their second syllable, as **hin-ab'**, **her-auf'**, **da-von'**, **zu-rück'**.

Easy First Phrases.	<i>Leichte Anfangs- Redewendungen.</i>	L/sh'-tai Ahn'-fahngs Rai-dai-ven'-doon-gen.
<p>How? How much? How many? When? Where? Why? Where- fore? Who? Which? What? That is too much That is too dear That is very cheap Now, then, always Go quickly Drive slowly Make haste! To the right To the left Opposite Bring me a spoon</p>	<p><i>Wie?</i> <i>Wie viel?</i> <i>Wie viele?</i> <i>Wann? Wo?</i> <i>Warum? Wes- halb?</i> <i>Wer? Welches?</i> <i>Was?</i> <i>Das ist zu viel</i> <i>Das ist zu teuer</i> <i>Das ist sehr billig</i> <i>Jetzt, dann, immer</i> <i>Gehen Sie schnell</i> <i>Fahren Sie lang- sam</i> <i>Beeilen Sie sich</i> <i>Nach rechts</i> <i>Nach links</i> <i>Gegenüber</i> <i>Bringen Sie mir einen Löffel</i></p>	<p><i>Vee?</i> <i>Ve feel?</i> <i>Ve fee'-lai?</i> <i>Vann? Voh?</i> <i>Vah-room? Vais- hahlb?</i> <i>Vair? Velches?</i> <i>Vahss?</i> <i>Dahs ist tsoo feel</i> <i>Dahs ist tsoo toi'-err</i> <i>Dahs ist zair bil'-lich</i> <i>Yetst, dann, im'-mair</i> <i>Gai-hen zee shnell</i> <i>Fah-ren zee lahng'- sahm</i> <i>Bai-ilen zee zich</i> <i>Nahch rechts</i> <i>Nahch links</i> <i>Gai-gen-ū'-bair</i> <i>Bring-en zee meer in-en ler'-fl</i></p>
<p>— a fork — a knife — a plate — a chair — a serviette — a cup — a saucer — a glass of beer — a glass of wine</p>	<p>— <i>eine Gabel</i> — <i>ein Messer</i> — <i>einen Teller</i> — <i>einen Stuhl</i> — <i>eine Serviette</i> — <i>eine Tasse</i> — <i>eine Unter- tasse</i> — <i>ein Glas Bier</i> — <i>ein Glas Wein</i></p>	<p>— <i>in-ai gah'-bl</i> — <i>in mes'-serr</i> — <i>in-en tel'-lerr</i> — <i>in-en shtool</i> — <i>in-ai sair-vee-et'- tai</i> — <i>in-ai tahs-sai</i> — <i>in-ai oon'-ter- tahs-sai</i> — <i>in glahss beer</i> — <i>in glahss vin</i></p>

I want a ticket

—— a cab

—— a porter

—— a diligence

Send me a towel

—— some hot
water

—— a piece of
soap

Give me some
fruit

—— some paper

—— some cold
water

—— some meat

Do you know?
(something)

Do you know?
(a person)

Up, down

Inside, outside

Before, behind

Allow me

Pardon me

Excuse me

Thank you

Much obliged

Show me the way
to.....

First class

Second class

Third class

Luggage-van

Guard

Express

*Ich möchte ein
Billet*

—— *eine Droschke*

—— *einen Dienst-
mann*

—— *eine Ge-
päckdroschke*

*Bringen Sie mir
ein Handtuch*

—— *etwas warmes
Wasser*

—— *ein Stück Seife*

*Geben Sie mir ei-
niges Obst*

—— *etwas Papier*

—— *etwas kaltes
Wasser*

—— *etwas Fleisch*

Wissen Sie?
(*etwas*)

Kennen Sie?
(*Eine Person*)

Hinauf | *Hinunter*

Herauf | *Herunter*

Innen, aussen

Vor, nach

Erlauben Sie mir

Verzeihen Sie mir

Entschuldigen Sie

Danke

Sehr verbunden

*Zeigen Sie mir
den Weg nach...*

Erste Klasse

Zweite Klasse

Dritte Klasse

Gepäckwagen

Schaffner

Express

Ich merch-tai in bil-let

—— *in-e drosche'-kai*

—— *in-en deenst'-
mahn*

—— *in-e pahk'-drosh-
kai*

*Bring'-en zee meer in
hahnd'-tooch*

—— *et'-vahs wahr'-
mais vahs'-ser*

—— *in shtük si'-fai*

*Gai'-b'n zee meer in'-i-
gais*

—— *et'-vahs pah-peer'*

—— *et'-vahs kahl'-tais
vahs'-ser*

—— *et'-vahs flish*

Vis'-s'n zee? (et'-vahs)

*Ken'-nen zee? (in-ai
pair-sohn')*

*Hee-nah- | Hee-noon'-
oof' | tair*

*Hair-ah- | Hair-oon'-
oof' | tair*

In-nen, ah-oos-sen

Fohr, nach

Air-lah-oo'-ben zee meer

Fair-tsich'-en zee meer

Ent-shool'-dee-gen zee

Dahn'-kai

Zair vair-boon'-den

*Tsi-gen zee meer den
vaig nach.....*

Air-stai klahs-sai

Tsvi-tai klahs-sai

Drit-tai klahs-sai

Gai-peck'-vah-g'n

Ex-press

Porter!	<i>Dienstmann</i>	Deenst'-mahn
Luggage	<i>Gepäck</i>	Gai-peck'
Portmanteau	<i>Mantelsack</i>	Mahn'-tel-sack
Trunk	<i>Koffer</i>	Kot'-ferr
Valise	<i>Handkoffer</i>	Hahnd-kof-ferr
Come in!	<i>Kommen Sie herein!</i>	Kom-men zee hair-in!
Go out	<i>Gehen Sie heraus</i>	Gai'-hen zee hair-ah- oos'
— of a carriage	<i>Steigen Sie aus (Wagen)</i>	Shti'-gen zee ah-oos' (vah'-g'n)
Bring me my bill	<i>Bringen Sie mir meine Rechnung</i>	Bring'-en zee meer mi- nai rech'-noong
Call me a cab	<i>Rufen Sie mir einen Wagen</i>	Rop'-fen zee meer in-en vah'-g'n
Ring the bell	<i>Schellen Sie</i>	Shel-len zee
I am a stranger here	<i>Ich bin hier fremd</i>	Ich bin heer fremd
I am an English- man	<i>Ich bin ein Eng- länder</i>	Ich bin in Eng'-len- derr
I am an English lady	<i>Ich bin eine Engländerin</i>	Ich bin inai Eng'-len'- dair-in
I do not know	<i>Ich weiss nicht</i>	Ich viss nicht
I do not know at all	<i>Ich weiss ganz und gar nicht</i>	Ich viss gahnts oont gahr nicht

Answers.
Affirmative.

Certainly
Indeed
Of course
Willingly
With pleasure
If you like

If you please
I shall be delighted

If you wish it

Antworten.
Bejahend.

*Sicherlich.
In der Tat
Natürlich
Gerne
Mit Vergnügen
Wenn Sie wün-
schen
Wenn Sie belieben
Es wird mir ein
Vergnügen sein
Wenn Sie wün-
schen*

Ahnt'-vor-ten.
Bai-yah-hend.

Sich'-air-lich
In dair taht
Nah-tür'-lich
Gair-nai
Mit vair-gnū'-gen
Venn zee vūn'-shen

Venn zee bai lee'-b'n
Es veert meer in vair-
gnū'-gen zin
Venn zee vūn'-shen

I think so	}	<i>Ich glaube</i>	<i>Ich glah-oo'-bai</i>
I believe so			
I am sure		<i>Ich bin sicher</i>	<i>Ich bin sich'-err</i>
— quite sure		<i>— ganz sicher</i>	<i>— gahnts sich'-err</i>
You are right		<i>Sie haben recht</i>	<i>Zee hah'-b'n recht</i>
— quite right		<i>— ganz recht</i>	<i>— gahnts recht</i>
Yes		<i>Ja wohl</i>	<i>Yah-vohl</i>
Truly		<i>Wahrlich</i>	<i>Vahr'-lich</i>
I am ready		<i>Ich bin fertig</i>	<i>Ich bin fair'-tich</i>
I am coming		<i>Ich komme</i>	<i>Ich kom'-mai</i>
Precisely		<i>Pünktlich</i>	<i>Punkt'-lich</i>

Negative.	Verneinend.	Vair-nin-end.
—	—	—
No; not at all	<i>Nein; ganz und gar nicht</i>	<i>Nin; gahnts oont gahr nicht</i>
Certainly not	<i>Sicher nicht</i>	<i>Sich'-err nicht</i>
I will not	<i>Ich will (werde) nicht</i>	<i>Ich vill (vair'-dai) nicht</i>
I would not	<i>Ich würde nicht</i>	<i>Ich vür'-dai nicht</i>
Not quite	<i>Nicht ganz</i>	<i>Nicht gahnts</i>
I don't know	<i>Ich weiss nicht</i>	<i>Ich viss nicht</i>
I don't think so	<i>Ich glaube nicht</i>	<i>Ich glah-oo'-bai nicht</i>
I am afraid not	<i>Ich fürchte, dass nicht</i>	<i>Ich fürch'-tai, dahs nicht</i>
I am not certain	<i>Ich bin nicht gewiss</i>	<i>Ich bin nicht gai-viss'</i>
— sure	<i>— sicher</i>	<i>— sich-err</i>
I am not sure of it	<i>Ich bin dessen nicht sicher</i>	<i>Ich bin des-sen nicht sich-err</i>
That won't do	<i>Das wird nicht genügen</i>	<i>Dahs veert nicht gai-nū'-gen</i>
That will not suit me	<i>Das passt mir nicht</i>	<i>Dahs pahst meer nicht</i>
It is not	<i>Es ist nicht</i>	<i>Es is nicht</i>
It was not	<i>Es war nicht</i>	<i>Es vahr nicht</i>
I don't require this	<i>Ich will dies nicht</i>	<i>Ich vill deez nicht</i>
I would prefer not to	<i>Ich würde lieber nicht</i>	<i>Ich vür-dai lee'-berr nicht.....</i>

Exclamations.	Ausrufe.	Ah-oo's'-roo-fai.
Alas! Oh!	Ach! Oh!	Ach! Oh!
Pardon	Verzeihung	Vair-tsi'-hoong
I beg your pardon!	Ich bitte um	Ich bit-tai oom vair-
I beg yours	Verzeihung	tsi'-hoong
Take care!	Vorsicht!	Fohr'-sicht!
Pray be careful	Vorsicht, bitte!	Vohr'-sicht, bit'-tai!
Don't mention it	Ist nicht der Rede wert!	Ist nicht dair rai'-dai vairt!
Pray don't disturb yourself	Bitte, lassen Sie sich nicht stören!	Bit'-tai, lahs'-sen zee sich nicht ster'-ren!
Pray don't move	Bitte, bleiben Sie sitzen!	Bit'-tai, bli-b'n zee sits'-sen!
Farewell!	Leben Sie wohl!	Lai'-b'n zee vohl!
Good luck!	Viel Glück!	Feel glück!
I thank you very much	Ich danke Ihnen vielmals	Ich dahn'-kai een-en feel'-mahlz

Greetings.	Grüsse.	Grüs'-sal.
Good morning, sir	Guten Morgen, mein Herr	Goo'-t'n mor'-g'n, min hairr
Good morning, madam	Guten Morgen, gnädige Frau	Goo'-t'n mor'-g'n, 'gnai'-dee-gai frah-oo'
Good-day, Mr. Brown	Guten Tag, Herr Braun	Goo'-t'n tahg, Hairr Brah-oon'
Good-day, Mrs. Brown	Guten Tag, Frau Braun	Goo'-t'n tahg, Frah-oo Brah-oon'
How do you do?	Wie befinden Sie sich?	Vee bai-fin'-den zee sich
Quite well, thank you	Ganz gut, danke	Gahnts goot, dahn'-kai
How are you, Mr. Brown?	Wie geht es Ihnen, Herr Braun?	Vee gait es ee'-nen, Hairr Brah-oon'
Very well, thanks	Sehr gut, danke	Zair goot, dahn'-kai
And how are you?	Und wie geht es Ihnen?	Oont vee gait es ee'-nen
Very well; all right	Sehr gut.	Zair goot.



Pretty well
Not so bad

How are you get-
ting on?
Are you all right?

Not so well

Ah! what's the
matter?

How is that?

How are you this
morning?

How do you feel
to-day?

I have caught a
bad cold

Ausgezeichnet
Nicht gerade
schlecht

Wie geht es
Ihnen sonst?

Geht es Ihnen
gut?

Nicht besonders
gut

Oh! Was ist denn
los?

Warum?

Wie befinden Sie
sich heute Mor-
gen?

Wie fühlen Sie
sich heute?

Ich habe mir eine
starke Erkäl-
tung zugezogen

Ah-oos-gai-tsich'-net
Nicht gai-rah'-dai
shlecht

Vee gait es ee'-nen
sonst?

Gait es ee'-nen goot?

Nicht bai-son-ders goot

Oh! vahs ist denn lohs?

Vah-room'?

Vee bai-fin'-den zee
sich hoi'-tai mor'-g'n?

Vee fū'-len zee sich
hoi'-tai?

Ich hah'-bai meer i'-nai
shtahr'-kai air-kahl'.
toong tsoo-gai-tsch'-
g'n

I am delighted to see you	<i>Es freut mich sehr Sie zu sehen</i>	Es froit mich zair zee tsoo sai'-hen
I am very pleased to meet you again	<i>Ich bin sehr erfreut Ihnen wieder zu begegnen</i>	Ich bin zair air-froit' ee'-nen vee'-dair tsoo bai-geg'-nen
How is your father?	<i>Wie geht es Ihrem Vater?</i>	Vee gait es ee'-rem fah'-terr?
— your mother?	<i>— Ihrer Mutter?</i>	— ee'-rerr moot-terr?
— your sister?	<i>— Ihrer Schwester?</i>	— ee'-rerr Shves'- terr?
— your brother?	<i>— Ihrem Bruder?</i>	— ee'-rem broo'-derr?
How are all the family?	<i>Wie geht es Ihrer ganzen Familie?</i>	Vee gait es ee'-reer gahnt-sen fah-mee'- lee-ai?
Quite well, thank you	<i>Ganz gut, danke</i>	Gahnts goot, dahn'-kai
How is your wife?	<i>Wie geht es Ihrer Frau Gemahlin?</i>	Vee gait es ee'-rerr frah-oo gai-mah-lin?
How are the children?	<i>Was machen die Kinder?</i>	Vahs mahch-en dee kin-derr?
Give my kind regards to your parents	<i>Grüssen Sie, bitte, Ihre Eltern viel- mals von mir!</i>	Grūs'-sen zee, bit'-tai, ee'-rai el'-tairn feel'- mahlz fon meer!
Are they both well?	<i>Sind dieselben wohlauf?</i>	Zint dee-sel'-ben voh- lah-oof'
Yes, thank you	<i>Ja, danke schön</i>	Yah, dahn-kai shērn
I am delighted to hear it	<i>Es freut mich sehr dies zu hören</i>	Es froit mich zair deez tsoo hēr'-ren
I am glad (pleased) to hear it	<i>Ich bin sehr er- freut dies zu hören</i>	Ich bin zair air-froit'- deez tsoo hēr'-ren
When did you arrive in Berlin?	<i>Wann kamen Sie in Berlin an?</i>	Vahnn kah'-men zee in Bair-leen' ahn?
I arrived yesterday	<i>Ich kam gestern an</i>	Ich kahm ges'-tairn ahn
— to-day	<i>— heute an</i>	— hoi'-tai ahn
Where are you staying?	<i>Wo wohnen Sie?</i>	Voh voh'-nen zee?
I am staying at...	<i>Ich wohne in.....</i>	Ich voh'-nai in.....

I am staying with my parents	<i>Ich wohne bei meinen Eltern</i>	<i>Ich voh'-nai bi mi'-nen el-tairn</i>
Come and see me	<i>Besuchen Sie mich doch</i>	<i>Bai-zooch'-en zee mich doch</i>
When are you at home?	<i>Wann sind Sie zu Hause?</i>	<i>Vahnn zint zee tsoo hah-oo'- zai?</i>
Any time; all day	<i>Zu jeder Zeit; den ganzen Tag</i>	<i>Tsoo yai'-derr tsit; den gahnt'-sen tahg</i>
Good-bye	<i>Adieu</i>	<i>Ah-dee'-er</i>
Good evening	<i>Guten Abend</i>	<i>Goot'n ah'-bent</i>
Good night	<i>Gute Nacht</i>	<i>Goo'-tai nacht</i>
—, sir!	—, <i>mein Herr!</i>	—, <i>min hairr!</i>
—, gentlemen!	—, <i>meine Her- ren!</i>	—, <i>mi'-nai hair'-ren!</i>
—, ladies!	—, <i>meine Damen!</i>	—, <i>mi'-nai dah'-men!</i>
Farewell	<i>Leben Sie wohl</i>	<i>Lai'-ben zee vohl</i>

<i>The Weather.</i>	<i>Das Wetter.</i>	<i>Dahs Vet'-terr.</i>
How is the weather?	<i>Wie ist das Wetter?</i>	<i>Vee ist dahs vet'-terr?</i>
The weather is fine	<i>Das Wetter ist schön</i>	<i>Dahs vet'-terr ist shörn</i>
— bad	— <i>schlecht</i>	— <i>shlecht</i>
— clear	— <i>klar</i>	— <i>klahr</i>
— changeable	— <i>veränderlich</i>	— <i>vair-en'-dair-lich</i>
— warm	— <i>warm</i>	— <i>vahrm</i>
— very cold	— <i>sehr kalt</i>	— <i>zair kahlt</i>
— dull (<i>trübe</i>)	— <i>schwül</i> (<i>sultry</i>)	— <i>trū-bai, shvūl</i>
— damp	— <i>feucht</i>	— <i>foicht</i>
— dry	— <i>trocken</i>	— <i>trock'n</i>
— rainy	— <i>regnerisch</i>	— <i>raig'-nair-ish</i>
— rough	— <i>rauh</i>	— <i>rah-oo'</i>
— stormy	— <i>stürmisch</i>	— <i>shtürm'-ish</i>
What a storm!	<i>Was für ein Sturm!</i>	<i>Vahs für in shtürm!</i>
It is very windy	<i>Es ist sehr windig</i>	<i>Es ist zair vin'-dig</i>
— wet	— <i>nass</i>	— <i>nahss</i>

We have had very much rain lately	<i>Wir haben kürz- lich sehr viel Re- gen gehabt</i>	Veer hah-b'n kürts'-lich zair feel rai'-g'n gai- hahbt'
The weather is wretched	<i>Es ist schlechtes Wetter</i>	Es ist shlech'-tais vet'- terr
Will it be fine to- morrow, do you think?	<i>Glauben Sie, dass es morgen schönes Wetter giebt?</i>	Glah-oo'-ben zee, dahs es mor'-g'n shēr-nais vet'-terr geebt?
Does such weather usually last long?	<i>Hält dieses Wetter gewöhnlich lange an?</i>	Helt dee'-sais vet'-terr gai-vörn'-lich lahng'- ai ahn?
The weather-glass Will it clear up?	<i>Das Barometer Wird es sich auf- klären?</i>	Dahs bah-roh'-mai-terr Veert es sich ah-oot'- klai-ren?
— to-day?	— heute?	— hoi'-tai?
— soon?	— bald?	— bahl't?

Time.	Zeit.	Tsīt.
What is the time?	} <i>Wie viel Uhr ist es?</i>	Vee feel oorr ist es?
What o'clock is it?		
Tell me the time, please	<i>Wollen Sie mir, bitte, die Zeit sagen?</i>	Vohl'-len zee meer bit'- tai dee tsīt sah'-g'n?
The clock is fast	<i>Die Uhr geht vor</i>	Dee oorr gait fohr
Your watch is slow	<i>Ihre Uhr geht nach</i>	Eer oorr gait nahch
12 a.m. noon, mid- day. Twelve o'clock	<i>Mittag, Nachmit- tag. Zwölf Uhr</i>	Mit'-tahg, 'Nach'-mit tahg. Tsverlf oorr
12 p.m. midnight. Twelve o'clock (at night)	<i>Mitternacht. Zwölf Uhr Nachts</i>	Mit'-tair-nacht. Tsverlf oorr Nahchts
12.10 ten min- utes past twelve	<i>Zehn Minuten nach zwölf</i>	Tsain min-oo'-ten nach tsverlf
1.0 one o'clock	<i>Ein Uhr</i>	In oorr
1.20 twenty min- utes past one	<i>Zwanzig Minuten nach ein Uhr</i>	Tsvahn'-tsig min-oo'- ten nach in oorr
12.40 twenty minutes to one	<i>Zwanzig Minuten vor Eins</i>	Tsvahn'-tsig min-oo'- ten fohr inss

3.30 half-past three	<i>Halb vier Uhr</i>	Hahlb feer oorr
5.15 quarter-past five	<i>Ein Viertel nach fünf</i>	In feer'-tl nach fūnf
6.45 quarter to seven	<i>Ein Viertel vor sieben</i>	In fee'-tl fohr see'-b'n
8.35 eight thirty- five, twenty-five minutes to nine	<i>Fünfundzwanzig minuten bis neun</i>	Fünf-oont-tsvahn'-tsig min-oo'-ten bis noin
9.10 a.m. ten minutes past nine in the morning	<i>Zehn Minuten nach neun Uhr morgens</i>	Tsain min-oo'-ten nach noin oorr mor'-g'ns
4.0 p.m. four in the afternoon	<i>Vier Uhr Nach- mittags</i>	Feer oorr Nach-mit- tachs
7.30 p.m. half past seven in the evening	<i>Halb acht Uhr Abends</i>	Hahlb ahcht oorr ah'- bends
Morning	<i>Morgen</i>	Mor'-g'n
Noon	<i>Mittag</i>	Mit'-tahg
Afternoon	<i>Nachmittag</i>	Nach'-mit-tahg
Evening	<i>Abend</i>	Ah'-bend
Night	<i>Nacht</i>	Nahcht
Twilight	<i>Dämmerung</i>	Dem'-mer-oong

**Days and
Months.**

**Tage und
Monate.**

**Tah'-gai oont
Mon-ah'-tai.**

Days of the week

**Die Tage der
Woche :**

**Dee tah'-gai dair Vo h'
chai**

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

Sonntag
Montag
Dienstag
Mittwoch
Donnerstag
Freitag
Samstag oder
Sonnabend

Son-tahg
Mon'-tahg
Deens'-tahg
Mit'-vohch
Don'-ners tahg
Fri' tahg
Sahms'-tahg oh-dair
Son'-ah-bend

Months of the year	<i>Die Monate des Jahres</i>	Dee Mon-ah'-tai dais
January	<i>Januar</i>	Yah'-rais
February	<i>Februar</i>	Yahn'-oo-ahrr
March	<i>März</i>	Feb'-roo-ahrr
April	<i>April</i>	Mairts
May	<i>Mai</i>	Ah'-preel
June	<i>Juni</i>	Mah ee
July	<i>Juli</i>	Yoo-nee
August	<i>August</i>	Yoo-lee
September	<i>Sep'tember</i>	Ah-oo'-goost
October	<i>Oktober</i>	Sep-tem'-bair
November	<i>November</i>	Ohk-toh'-bair
December	<i>Dezember</i>	Noh-vem'-bair
The four Seasons	<i>Die vier Jahreszeiten</i>	Dai-tsem'-bair
Spring	<i>Frühling</i>	Dee feer Yah'-rais-tsi'-t'n
Summer	<i>Sommer</i>	Frü ling
Autumn	<i>Herbst</i>	Som-merr
Winter	<i>Winter</i>	Hairbst
1900, nineteen hundred	<i>Neunzehnhundert oder Eintausend neunhundert</i>	Vin-tair
1903, nineteen hundred and three	<i>Neunzehnhundert und drei - oder Eintausend neunhundert und drei</i>	Noin'- tsain-hoon'-dairt oh-dair in-tah-oo'-send noin hoon'-dairt
Tuesday, 14th of July	<i>Dienstag, den vierzehnten Juli</i>	Noin'- tsain-hoon'-dairt oont dri oh-dair in-tah-oo'-send noin hoon'-dairt oont dri
16th of May	<i>Den sechzehnten Mai</i>	Deens'-tahg dain feer-tsain'-ten Yoo'-lee
The first of June	<i>Den ersten Juni</i>	Dain zeck - tsain' - ten Mah-ee
Christmas-day	<i>Weihnachtstag</i>	Dain air'-sten Yoo'-nee
Easter	<i>Ostern</i>	Vi'-nahchts-tahg
Good Friday	<i>Karfreitag</i>	Ohs-tairn
Whitsun	<i>Pfingsten</i>	Kahr'-fri-tahg
Michaelmas	<i>Michaelstag</i>	Pfing'-sten
Shrove Tuesday	<i>Fastnachtstag</i>	Mee-kai'-lis-tahg
Ash Wednesday	<i>Aschermittwoch</i>	Fahst'-nachts-tahg
To-day	<i>Heute</i>	Ahsh'-air-mit'-vohch
To-morrow	<i>Morgen</i>	Hoi'-tai
Yesterday	<i>Gestern</i>	Mor'-g'n
		Ges'-tairn

To-morrow morning	<i>Morgen früh</i>	Mor'-g'n frū
The day after to-morrow	<i>Übermorgen</i>	Ū'-bair-mor'-g'n
The day before yesterday	<i>Vorgestern</i>	Fohr'-ges-tairn
Last night	<i>Vorige Nacht</i>	Foh'-ree-gai nacht
Last night but one	<i>Vorvorige Nacht</i>	Fohr'-foh-ree-gai nacht
To-night	<i>Heute Nacht</i>	Hoi-tai nacht
This week	<i>Diese Woche</i>	Dee'-zai voh'-chai
Last week	<i>Letzte Woche</i>	Lets'-tai voh'-chai
Next week	<i>Nächste Woche</i>	Nech'-stai voh'-chai
This month	<i>Diesen Monat</i>	Dee'-zen moh'-naht
Last month	<i>Letzten Monat</i>	Lets-ten moh'-naht
Next month	<i>Nächsten Monat</i>	Nech'-sten moh'-naht
This year	<i>Dieses Jahr</i>	Dee-zais yahrr
Next year	<i>Nächstes Jahr</i>	Nech'-stais yahrr
Last year	<i>Letztes Jahr</i>	Lets-tais yahrr
The year before last	<i>Vorletztes Jahr</i>	Fohr-lets'-tais yahrr
What day is it to-day?	<i>Welcher Tag ist heute?</i>	Vel'-chair tahg ist hoi-tai?
What is the date to-day?	<i>Welches Datum haben wir heute</i>	Vel -chais dah' - toom hah'-b'n veer hoi'-tai
What is the day of the month?	{ <i>Welchen Tag dieses Monats haben wir heute?</i>	Vel'-chen tahg dee'-zais moh'-nahts hah'-b'n veer hoi-tai?
What day of the month is it to-day?		
What day of the week is it?	<i>Welcher Tag der Woche ist heute?</i>	Vel'-cher tahg dair voh'-chai ist hoi'-tai
How many days are there in a week?	<i>Wie viel Tage hat die Woche?</i>	Vee feel tah'-gai haht dee voh'-chai?
How many weeks are there in a month?	<i>Wie viel Wochen hat ein Monat?</i>	Vee feel voh'-chen haht in moh'-naht
How many months are there in a year?	<i>Wie viele Monate hat ein Jahr?</i>	Vee feel'-ai moh'-naht tai haht in yahrr?



The Post Office.

Where is the post-office?
 Where is the head office?
 Pardon me, where is the pillar-box?
 — letter box?
 Where is the parcels office?
 Where may I get some telegram forms?
 Where is the stamp counter?
 Registered letter

Das Postamt.

Wo ist das Postamt?
 Wo ist das Hauptpostamt?
 Verzeihung, wo ist der Briefkasten?
 — Briefkasten?
 Wo ist die Paketpost?
 Wo kann ich einige Telegramm Formulare bekommen?
 Wo ist der Briefmarken Schalter
 Eingeschriebener Brief

Dahs Post'-ahmt.

Voh ist dahs post'-ahmt?
 Voh ist dahs hah-oopt'-post-ahmt?
 Vair-tsich'-oong, voh ist dair breef'-kahs-t'n?
 — breef'-kahs-t'n?
 Voh ist dee pah-kait'-post?
 Voh kahn ich i'-nee-gai tel'-ai-grahm for-moolah'-rai bai-kom'-men?
 Voh ist dair breef'-mahr-ken shahl'-tair
 In'-gai-shreeb'-nair breef

Postage stamp	<i>Briefmarke</i>	Breef'-mahr-kai
A penny stamp	<i>Zehn Pfennig Marke</i>	Tsain pfen'-nig mahr'-kai
A half - penny stamp	<i>Fünf Pfennig Marke</i>	Fünf pfen'-nig mahr'-kai
For inland	<i>Für das Inland</i>	Fürr dahs in'-lahnt
For abroad	<i>Für das Ausland</i>	Fürr dahs ah - oos'-lahnt
Postcard	<i>Postkarte</i>	Post'-kahr-tai
Postcard for abroad	<i>Postkarte für das Ausland</i>	Post'-kahr-tai fürr dahs ah-oos'-lahnt
Picture postcard	<i>Ansichtspostkarte</i>	Ahn'-sichts-post'-kahr-tai
Address only on this side	<i>Nur für die Adresse</i>	Nürr fürr dee ah-dres'sai
Give me three penny stamps	<i>Geben Sie mir drei zehn Pfennig Marken</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer dri tsain pfen'-nig mahr-ken
Where is the poste - restante office?	<i>Wo ist das Bureau für postlagernde Briefe?</i>	Voh is dahs bū-roh fürr post-lah'-gern-dai breef'-ai?
Please give me my letters	<i>Bitte, geben Sie mir meine Briefe</i>	Bit'-tai, gai'-b'n - zee meer mi'-nai breel'-ai
Here is my name and address	<i>Hier ist mein Name und Adresse</i>	Heer ist min nah'-mai oont ah-dres'-sai
Where is your passport?	<i>Wo ist Ihr Pass?</i>	Voh ist eer pahss?
What is the postage on this letter, please?	<i>Wie viel kostet dieser Brief, bitte?</i>	Vee feel kos-tet dee-zair breef, bit'-tai?
How much must I pay for this parcel?	<i>Wie hoch kommt dieses Paket?</i>	Vee hoch komt dee'-zais pah-kait'?
I want to register this letter	<i>Ich will diesen Brief einschreiben lassen</i>	Ich vill dee'-zen breef in-shri'-b'n lahs'-sen
Give me a money-order for two pounds?	<i>Geben Sie mir eine Postanweisung für vierzig mark</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer i-nai post'-ahn-vi'-zoong fürr feer-tsig mahrk-

I want a money-order for England?	<i>Ich brauche eine Postanweisung für England</i>	Ich brah-oo'-chai i'-nai post' -ahn-vi'-zoong für Aing-lahnt
At what time does the last post leave for England?	<i>Wann geht die letzte Post nach England ab?</i>	Vahnn gait dee lets'-tai post nach Aing-lahnt ahb?
You must post before six o'clock	<i>Sie müssen vor sechs Uhr einwerfen</i>	Zee mūs-s'n fohr zecks oorr in'-vair-fen
A letter awaits you at	<i>Ein Brief erwartet Sie in.....</i>	In breef air-vahr'-tet zee in.....
How much must I pay for this telegram?	<i>Wie viel kostet dieses Telegramm?</i>	Vee feel kos'-tet deez tel'-ai-grahm?
Postage paid	<i>Franko</i>	Frahn'-koh
Name and address of sender	<i>Name und Adresse des Absenders</i>	Nah'-mai oont ah-dres'-sai dais ahb-sen'-dairz
Custom's declaration	<i>Zoll-Declaration</i>	Tsoll'-dai-klah-rahts'-ee-ohn
Write your signature here	<i>Schreiben Sie Ihre Unterschrift hier</i>	Shri-b'n see ee-rai Oon'-tair-shrift heer hair



The Hotel.

Where is the
hotel office?

I require two bed-
rooms

I want one double
and one single
bedroom

Send up my lug-
gage

I have only a
small trunk

This is my hand-
bag

This is your room,
number 18

Das Hotel.

Wo ist das Hotel-
Büreau?

Ich möchte zwei
Schlafzimmer

Ich möch'e ein
Schlafzimmer
mit zwei und
eines mit einem
Bett

Bringen Sie mein
Gepäck herauf

Ich habe nur einen
kleinen Koffer

Dies ist mein
Handkoffer

Dies ist Ihr Zim-
mer, numero
achtzehn

Dahs Hoh'-tel.

Voh ist dahs hoh'-tel
bū'-roh?

Ich mērch'-tai tsvi
shlahf'-tsim-mair

Ich mērch'-tai in shlahf'-
-tsim-mair mit tsvi
oont i'-nes mit i-
nem bett

Bring'-en zee min gai-
peck' hair-ah-oof'

Ich hah'-bai noor i'-nen
kli-nen kof'-ferr

Deez ist min hant'-kof-
ferr

Deez ist eer tsim'-mair
noo'-mair-oh ahcht'-
tsain

Send up some hot water	<i>Bringen Sie mir etwas warmes Wasser herauf</i>	Bring'-en zee meer et'-vahs vah'-mais vahs'-serr hair-ah-oof'
Will you have a candle?	<i>Wollen Sie eine Kerze haben?</i>	Voh'-len zee i-nai kair'-tsai hah'-b'n?
Give me some matches	<i>Geben Sie mir einige Streichhölzer</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer i-nee-gai Strich'-herlt-tsair
Let me have a piece of soap	<i>Geben Sie mir ein Stück Seife</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer in stück si'-fai
Also a clean towel	<i>Auch ein sauberes Handtuch</i>	Ah-ooch in sah-oo'-bai-rai hant'-tooch
Where is the electric light?	<i>Wo ist das elektrische Licht?</i>	Voh ist dahs ai-leck'-trish-ai licht?
We have only gas	<i>Wir haben nur Gas</i>	Veer hah'-b'n noor gahs
Send me some more cold water	<i>Geben Sie mir noch mehr kaltes Wasser</i>	Gai-b'n zee meer noch mair kahl'-tais vahs'-serr
Get my boots cleaned by the morning	<i>Wichsen Sie meine Stiefel für morgen</i>	Vich'-sen zee mi'-nai shtief'l furr mor'-g'nz
I want something to eat	<i>Ich wünsche etwas zu essen</i>	Ich vün'-shai et-vahs tsoo es'-sen
At what time is breakfast?	<i>Um wie viel Uhr wird gefrühstückt?</i>	Oom vee feel oorr veert gai-frü'-stückt?
— dinner?	<i>— zu Mittag gegessen?</i>	— tsoo Mit'-tahg gai-ges'-sen?
Can I get any supper?	<i>Kann ich Abendessen bekommen?</i>	Kahn ich Ah'-bent-es'-sen bai-kom'-men?
Yes, after 9 o'clock	<i>Ja, nach neun Uhr</i>	Yah, nach noin oorr
At what time is the table d'hôte?	<i>Um wie viel Uhr ist die Table-d'hôte?</i>	Oom vee feel oorr ist dee tah'-bl-doht'?
How much do you charge for rooms?	<i>Was verlangen Sie für Ihre Zimmer?</i>	Vahs vair-lahng'-en zee furr ee-rai tsim'-mair?

What do you charge for rooms and breakfast inclusive?	<i>Was berechnen Sie für Zimmer und Frühstück?</i>	Vahs bai-rech'-nen zee fūrr 'tsim'-mair oōnt frū'-stūck?
What is the charge for dinner?	<i>Was kostet das Mittagessen?</i>	Vahs kos'-tet dahs mit-tahg-es-sen?
At what time will the dinner be ready?	<i>Wann wird das Essen fertig sein?</i>	Vahnn veert dahs es'-sen fair-tig zin?
I will dine at seven	<i>Ich will um sieben Uhr zu Abend essen</i>	Ich vill oom see'-b'n oor tsoo ah'-bent es'-sen
Where is the writing-room?	<i>Wo ist das Schreibzimmer?</i>	Voh ist dahs shrib-tsim-mair?
Have you any note-paper and envelopes?	<i>Haben Sie etwas Briefpapier und Couverts?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee et'-vahs breef'-pah-peer oont koo'-vairts?
Are there any ink and pens?	<i>Sind Tinte und einige Federn da?</i>	Zint tin'-tai oont i'-nee-gai fai-dairn dah?
— letter paper?	— <i>Briefpapier?</i>	— Breef'-pah-peer?
— blotting paper?	— <i>Löschpapier?</i>	— Lērsh'-pah-peer?
— envelopes?	— <i>Couverts</i>	— Koo'-vairts, breef'-oom-shlai-gai?
I want a fire in my room	<i>Briefumschläge?</i> <i>Ich möchte Feuer in meinem Zimmer haben</i>	Ich mērch'-tai foi'-air in mi'-nen tsim'-mair hah'-b'n
Will you look after my fire?	<i>Wollen Sie nach meinem Feuer sehen?</i>	Voh'-len zee nach mi'-nen foi'-air sai'-hen?
Please light my fire	<i>Bitte mein Feuer an zu zünden</i>	Bit'-tai mīn foi'-air ahn'-mahch-en
I want to send some linen to the laundry	<i>Ich möchte etwas Weisszeug zur Wäsche geben</i>	Ich mērch'-tai et'-vahs viss'-tsoig tsoor vesh'-ai gai'-b'n
Have you any soiled linen?	<i>Haben Sie schmutzige Wäsche?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee shmoo'-tsee-gai vesh'-ai?
Where is your laundry list?	<i>Wo ist Ihre Wasch-Liste?</i>	Voh ist ee-rai vahsh'-list-ai?

Here it is :—	<i>Hier ist sie :—</i>	Heer ist zee :—
Six collars	<i>Sechs Kragen</i>	Zecks krah'-g'n
Three shirts	<i>Drei Hemden</i>	Dri hem-den
Three pairs of cuffs	<i>Drei Paar Manschetten</i>	Dri pahr mahn-shet'-t'n
Two pairs of socks	<i>Zwei Paar Socken</i>	Tsvi pair sock'n
One vest	<i>Eine Weste</i>	Inai vest'-ai
One pair of drawers	<i>Ein Paar Unterhosen</i>	In pahr oon'-tair-hoh'-zen
One night-shirt	<i>Ein Nachthemd</i>	In nacht'-hemt
Skirt	<i>Rock</i>	Rock
Petticoat	<i>Unterrock</i>	Oon'-tair-rock
Blouse	<i>Bluse</i>	Bloo'-zai
When will my laundry be ready ?	<i>Wann wird meine Wäsche fertig sein ?</i>	Vahnn veert mi'-nai vesh'-ai fair-tig zin ?
I must have it on Thursday	<i>Ich muss sie am Donnerstag haben</i>	Ich mooss zee ahm Don'-nairs-tahg hah'-b'n
It will take three days	<i>Es wird drei Tage brauchen</i>	Es veert dri tah'-gai brah-oo'-chen
I am leaving tomorrow morning	<i>Ich fahre Morgen früh ab</i>	Ich fah-rai mor'-g'n frū ahh
Call me at six	<i>Wecken sie mich um sechs</i>	Veck'n zee mich oom zecks
When does the omnibus start for the station ?	<i>Wann geht der Omnibus nach dem Bahnhof ?</i>	Vahnn gait dair om'-nee-booss nach dem bahn'-hohf ?
It starts at seven	<i>Er geht um sieben</i>	Air gait oom zee'-b'n
Bring me my bill	<i>Bringen Sie mir meine Rechnung</i>	Bring'-en zee meer mi'-nai rech-noong
Give me a receipt	<i>Geben Sie mir eine Quittung</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer i'-nai kwit'-toong
Don't forget to call me	<i>Vergessen Sie nicht mich zu wecken</i>	Fair-ges'-sen zee nicht mich tsoo veck'n
Knock loudly	<i>Klopfen Sie laut</i>	Klop'-fen zee lah-oot



The Street.

Die Strasse.

Dee Strahs'-sai.

What is the name
of this street?

Which street is
this?

Which is the way
to the post-
office?

Where is the rail-
way station?

How do you get
to the station?

Which is the om-
nibus for.....?

This one, Sir

*Wie heisst diese
Strasse?*

*Welche Strasse ist
dies?*

*Welches ist der
Weg nach dem
Postamt?*

*Wo ist der Bahn-
hof?*

*Wie komme ich
zum Bahnhof?*

*Welches ist der
Omnibus nach
.....?*

*Dieser hier, mein
Herr*

Vee hist dee-zai strahs-
sai?

Vel'-chai strahs'-sai ist
deez?

Vel'-ches ist dair vaig
nach dem post'-
ahmt?

Voh ist dair bahn'-
hof?

Vee kom'-mai ich tsooi
bahn'-hof?

Vel'-ches ist dair om'-
nee-booss nach?

Dee-zair heer, min
hairr

Is this the 'bus for the theatre?	<i>Geht dieser Om- nibus nach dem Theater?</i>	Gait dee'-zair om'-nee- boos nach dem tai- ah'-tair?
Which is the way to the theatre?	<i>Welches ist der Weg nach dem Theater?</i>	Vel-ches ist dair vaig nach dem tai-ah'- tair?
This way, Madam	<i>Dieser hier, gnädige Frau</i>	Dee'-zair heer, gnai'- dee-gai frah-oo'
Does this road lead to the hotel?	<i>Führt dieser Weg nach dem Hotel?</i>	Fürt dee'-zair vaig nach dem hoh'-tel?
Excuse me, which is the way to?	<i>Entschuldigen Sie, welches ist der Weg nach?</i>	Ent-shool'-dee-gen zee, vel-ches ist dair vaig nach?
I beg your par- don, how can I get to the Museum?	<i>Ich bitte um Ver- zeihung, wie kann ich zum Museum kom- men?</i>	Ich bit-tai oom fair-tsi'- hoong, vee kahn ich tsoom moo-zai'-oom kom'-men?
Where is the Café, please?	<i>Wo ist das Café, bitte</i>	Voh ist dahs kah'-fai bit'-tai?
Here it is, this way	<i>Hier ist es, diesen Weg entlang</i>	Heer ist es, dee'-zen vaig ent-lahng'
Go to the right	<i>Gehen Sie nach rechts</i>	Gai'-hen zee nach rechts
Go to the left	— links	— links
Go straight on	<i>Gehen Sie gerade aus</i>	Gai'-hen zee gai-rah'- dai ah-ooss
Take the first turn- ing to the left	<i>Nehmen Sie die erste Strasse links</i>	Nai'-men zee dee air'- stai strahs'-sai links
— right	— rechts	— rechts
Keep to the right	<i>Halten Sie sich rechts</i>	Hahl'-ten zee sich rechts
— left	— links	— links
Go up the street	<i>Gehen Sie die Strasse hinauf</i>	Gai'-hen zee dee strahs'-sai hee-nah- oof'
Go down the street	<i>Gehen Sie die Strasse hinun- ter</i>	Gai'-hen zee dee strahs'-sai heen-oon'- -tair

Cross the road	Kreuzen Sie den Weg	Kroit-sen zee den vaig
Is it far from here?	Ist es weit von hier?	Ist es vit fon heer?
No, it is not far	Nein, es ist nicht weit	Nin, es ist nicht vit
Not very far	Nicht sehr weit	Nicht zair vit
Quite near	Ganz nahe	Gahnts nah'-ai
You can see it from here	Sie können es von hier sehen	Zee kērn'-nen es fon heer sai'-hen
There it is, lower down	Es ist dort, weiter unten	Es ist dort, vi'-tair oon'-t'n
It is ten minutes' walk	Es ist zehn Minuten von hier	Es ist tsain min-oo'-ten fon heer
It is half an hour's walk	Es ist eine halbe Stunde von hier	Es ist i-nai hahl'-bai shtoon'-dai fon heer
Is this the right way to.....?	Ist dies der richtige Weg nach.....?	Ist deez dair rich'-tee-gai vaig nach.....?
Yes, certainly	Gewiss	Gai-viss'
You can go by railway	Sie können mit der Eisenbahn	Zee kērn'-nen mit dair i'-zen-bahn
— omnibus	— dem Omnibus	— dem om'-nee-booss
— tramway	— der Tram-bahn	— dair trahm'-bahn
— steamer	— dem Dampfer	— dem dahmp'-fair
Much obliged	Sehr verbunden	Zair fair-boon'-den
Thank you, very much	Danke Ihnen vielmals	Dahn'-kai ee-nen feel'-mahlz
Where can I take a cab?	Wo kann ich eine Droschke bekommen?	Voh kahn ich i'-nai drosh-kai bai-kom'-men?
Here at the stand	Hier am Halteplatz	Heer ahn hahl'-tai-plahts
What is the fare to.....?	Wie viel kostet es nach.....?	Vee feel kos-tet es nach.....?
I wish to pay by distance	Ich will nach Entfernung,	Ich vill nach ent-fair-noong,
— by time	— Zeit fahren	— tsit fah'-ren

hinfahren

heer fah'-ren

Where can I find
a café?

— restaurant?

— wine-shop?

— tobacconist?

— hairdresser?

Wo kann ich
ein Café

— ein Res-
taurant

— ein Wein-
geschäft

— einen
Tabakladen

— einen
Friseur

finden?

Voh kahn ich in
kah'-fai

— in res'-toh-
rahnt

— in vin'-gai-
sheft

— i-nen tah'-
bahk-lah'-den

— i-nen free'-
zèrr

fin'-den?

The Café.

Das Cafe.

Dahs Kah'-fai.

Let us take a rest

Certainly

Here is the Café
Kaiser

This is a good
Café

Where is the Café
Continental?

Do you know a
good Café about
here?

What will you
drink, my friend?

I will take a cup
of black coffee

A coffee and cog-
nac

A coffee with milk

Half coffee and
half milk

Lasst uns etwas
ausruhen

Sicherlich

Hier ist das Café
Kaiser

Dies ist ein gutes
Café

Wo ist das Café
Continental?

Wissen Sie hier
herum ein gutes
Café?

Was wollen Sie
trinken, mein
Freund?

Ich werde eine
Tasse schwar-
zen Kaffee neh-
men

Ein Kaffee mit
Cognac

Ein Kaffee mit
Milch

Halb Kaffee, halb
Milch

Lahst oonss et'-vahs
ah-oos'-roo-hen

Sich-air-lich

Heer ist dahs kah'-fai
Ki'-zair

Deez ist in goo'-tes
kah'-fai

Voh ist dahs kah'-fai
Kon-tin-en'-tahl?

Vis'-sen zee heer hair-
oom' in goo'-tes kah'-
fai?

Vahs voh'-len zee trin'-
ken, min froind?

Ich vair'-dai i'-nai
tahs'-sai shvahr'-tsen
kah'-fai nai'-men

In kah'-fai mit koh'-
nee-ahk

In kah'-fai mit milch

Hahlb kah'-fai, hahlb
milch

Just a little milk	<i>Ein klein wenig Milch</i>	In klein vai'-nig milch
A large cup	<i>Eine grosse Tasse</i>	I'-nai groh'-sai tahs'-sai
A small cup	<i>Eine kleine Tasse</i>	I'-nai kli' nai tahs'-sai
A piece of sugar	<i>Ein Stück Zucker</i>	In shtück tsoo'-kair
Some sugar	<i>Etwas Zucker</i>	Et'-vahs tsoo'-kair
Do you smoke?	<i>Rauchen Sie?</i>	Rah-oo'-chen zee?
May I order you a cigar?	<i>Soll ich eine Cigarre für Sie bestellen?</i>	Soll ich i'-nai see-gahr'-rai fūrr zee bai-shtel'-len?
Waiter, two cigars	<i>Kellner, zwei Cigarren</i>	Kell'-nerr, tsvi see'-gahr'-ren
A good brand	<i>Eine gute Sorte</i>	I'-nai goo'-tai sor'-tai
What price?	<i>Wie hoch im Preis?</i>	Vee hoch im priss?
Bring some at a penny	<i>Bringen Sie einige zu zehn Pfennig das Stück</i>	Bring'-en zee i'-nee-gai tsoo tsain pfen'-nig dahs shtück
— penny half-penny	<i>— Zehn Pfennig Fünf Pfennig</i>	— Tsain pfen'-nig fünf pfen'-nig
— two pence	<i>— Zwanzig Pfennig</i>	— Tsvahn'-tsig pfen'-nig
We have more expensive cigars	<i>Wir haben noch teurere Cigarren</i>	Veer hah'-b'n noch tai'-ra-rai see-gahr'-ren
Would you like Havannahs?	<i>Würden Sie gern eine Havanna haben?</i>	Vūr'-d'n zee gairn i'-nai Havanna hah'-b'n
Or do you prefer our ordinary cigars?	<i>Oder ziehen Sie unsere einfachen Cigarren vor?</i>	Oh'-dair tsee'-hen zee oon-sai-rai in-fahch'-en see-gahr'-ren fohr?
How much are these?	<i>Wie viel kosten diese?</i>	Vee feel kos'-ten dee'-zai?
Those are expensive cigars	<i>Dies sind teure Cigarren</i>	Deez sint toi'-ai-rai see-gahr'-ren
They are four pence each	<i>Sie kosten fünf-unddreissig Pfennig per Stück</i>	Zee kos'-ten fünf-oont-dri'-sig pfen'-nig pair shtück
I will take two	<i>Ich werde zwei nehmen</i>	Ich vair'-dai tsvi nai'-men

Give me a light	<i>Geben Sie mir Feuer</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer foi'- air
Bring some matches	<i>Bringen Sie Streichhölzer</i>	Bring'-en zee strich'- herl-tsair
A box of matches	<i>Eine Schachtel Streichhölzer</i>	I'-nai shahch'-tl strich'- herl-tsair
May I trouble you for a light?	<i>Würden Sie die Güte haben mir Feuer zu geben?</i>	Vür-den zee dee gū-tai hah'-b'n meer foi-air tsoo gai-b'n
Waiter, bring me a glass of beer	<i>Kellner, ein Glas Bier</i>	Kell-nerr, in glahss beer
— Spaten beer	— <i>Spaten Bier</i>	— shpah-ten beer
— a glass of Munich beer	— <i>Ein Glas Münchener</i>	— In glahss Mūnsh'- nair
Light or dark?	<i>Hell oder dunkel</i>	Hell oh'-dair doon'-k'l
Bring two glasses of light beer	<i>Bringen Sie zwei Gläser helles</i>	Bring'-en zee tsvi glai'z'-air hel'-les
Bring a glass of rum	<i>Bringen Sie ein Glas Rum</i>	Bring'-en zee in glahss room
— absinthe	— <i>Absinthe</i>	— ahb-sahnt
— vermouth	— <i>Vermouth</i>	— vair-moot
— an American Cocktail	<i>Einen Amerikani- schen Cocktail</i>	Inen Ah'-mair-ee- kahn'-ish-en cock'- tail
Have you any chocolate?	<i>Haben Sie Cho- kolade?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee shock-oh- lah'-dai?
Bring a cup of chocolate for this lady	<i>Bringen Sie die- ser Dame eine Tasse Choko- lade</i>	Bring'-en zee dee'-zair dah'-mai i-nai tahs'- sai shock-oh-lah'-dai
Give me my bill	<i>Geben Sie mir meine Rechnung</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer mi'- nai rech'-noong
How much is it?	<i>Wie viel macht es?</i>	Vee feel mahcht es?
Put it all together	<i>Alles zusammen</i>	Ahl'-les tsoo-zahm'- men
That is too much	<i>Das ist zu viel</i>	Dahs ist tsoo feel
That's right	<i>Das ist richtig</i>	Dahs ist rich'-tig
Here's a tip	<i>Hier ist ein Trinkgeld</i>	Heer ist in trink'-gelt

Speaking German.	Das Deutsch Sprechen.	Dahs Doi'-tsh Sprech'-en.
Do you speak German?	<i>Sprechen Sie deutsch?</i>	Sprech'-en zee doitch?
Can you speak German?	<i>Können Siedeutsch sprechen?</i>	Kern'-nen zee doitch sprech'-en?
Do you speak English?	<i>Sprechen Sie eng- lisch?</i>	Sprech'-en zee aing- lish?
I do not speak German	<i>Ich spreche nicht deutsch</i>	Ich sprech'-ai nicht doitch
I do not speak well	<i>Ich spreche nicht gut</i>	Ich sprech'-ai nicht goot
I speak but a little	<i>Ich spreche nur ein wenig</i>	Ich sprech'-ai noor in vai-nig
Not at all	<i>Gar nicht</i>	Gahr nicht
I do not speak a word of Ger- man	<i>Ich kann kein Wort deutsch</i>	Ich kahn kin vort doitch
Just a little	<i>Ein klein wenig</i>	In klin vai-nig
Not very well	<i>Nicht sehr gut</i>	Nicht zair goot
Do you under- stand German?	<i>Verstehen Sie deutsch?</i>	Fair-shtai'-hen zee doitch?
Do you under- stand English?	<i>Verstehen Sie englisch?</i>	Fair-shtai'-hen' zee aing-lish?
I do not under- stand you	<i>Ich verstehe Sie nicht</i>	Ich fair-shtai' zee nicht
Speak slowly, please	<i>Sprechen Sie langsam, bitte</i>	Sprech-en zee lahng- sahm, bit-tai
What do you say?	<i>Wie meinen Sie?</i>	Vee mi-nen zee?
What did you say?	<i>Was sagten Sie?</i>	Vahs sach-ten-zee?
Please speak to me in English	<i>Sprechen Sie, bitte, englisch mit mir</i>	Sprech-en zee, bit'-tai, Aing'-lish mit meer
Will you kindly speak English?	<i>Wollen Sie, bitte, englisch sprech- en?</i>	Voh'-len zee, bit'-tai Aing'-lish sprech'-en?
Does anyone here speak English?	<i>Spricht jemand hier englisch?</i>	Spricht yai'-mahnd heer Aing'-lish?

Is there anyone here who speaks English?	<i>Ist jemand hier der englisch spricht?</i>	Ist yai'-mahnd heer dair Aing'-lish spricht?
Please write it down	<i>Schreiben Sie es, bitte, auf</i>	Shri-b'n zee es, bit'-tai, ah-oof'
Will you write it down for me?	<i>Wollen Sie es für mich aufschreiben, bitte?</i>	Voh-len zee es fûrr mich ah-oof'-shri-b'n, bit'-tai?
Do you know a guide who speaks English?	<i>Kennen Sie einen Führer, der englisch spricht?</i>	Ken'-nen zee i'-nen fû'-rair dair Ain'-glish' spricht?

Taking rooms.

Das Mieten von Zimmern.

Dahs mee-t'n fon Tsim-mairn.

Have you any rooms to let?	<i>Haben Sie Zimmer zu vermieten?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee tsim'-mair tsoo fair-mee'-t'n?
Have you any furnished (unfurnished) rooms?	<i>Haben Sie möblierte (unmöblierte) Zimmer zu vermieten?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee mer-bleer'-tai (oon'-mer-bleer-tai) tsim'-mair tsoo fair-mee'-t'n?
I want three rooms	<i>Ich möchte drei Zimmer</i>	Ich merch'-tai dri tsim'-mair
— two rooms	<i>— zwei Zimmer</i>	— tsvi tsim'-mair
— one room	<i>— ein Zimmer</i>	— in tsim'-mair
I want a room for one night	<i>Ich möchte ein Zimmer für eine Nacht</i>	Ich merch'-tai in tsim'-mair fûrr i nai nahcht
— two nights	<i>— zwei Nächte</i>	— tsvi nech'-tai
— three nights	<i>— drei Nächte</i>	— dri nech'-tai
— one week	<i>— eine Woche</i>	— i-nai vohch'-ai
— a fortnight	<i>— zwei Wochen (vierzehn Tage)</i>	— tsvi vohch'-en (feer'-tsain tah'-gai)
— a month	<i>— einen Monat</i>	— i-nen moh'-naht
We want a room with two beds	<i>Ich möchte ein Zimmer mit zwei Betten</i>	Ich merch'-tai in tsim'-mair mit tsvi bet'-ten

What do you charge a night?	<i>Was kostet es für eine Nacht?</i>	Vahs koo'-tet es fūrr i-nai nacht?
— a week?	— <i>eine Woche?</i>	— i-nai voh- <i>ch</i> '-ai?
— a month?	— <i>einen Monat?</i>	— i-nen moh'-naht?
What do you charge for board and residence?	<i>Was kostet die volle Pension?</i>	Vahs kos'-tet fol'-lai pon-see-ohn'?
That is too dear	<i>Das ist zu teuer</i>	Dahs ist tsoo toi'-air
I want a cheaper room	<i>Ich möchte ein billigeres Zimmer</i>	Ich merch'-tai in bil'-lig-air-ais tsim'-mair
Have you a sitting-room and a bedroom vacant?	<i>Haben Sie ein Wohnzimmer und Schlafzimmer frei?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee in vohn'-tsim - mair oont shlah't'-tsim-mair fri?
On which floor?	<i>In welchem Stock?</i>	In vel-chem shtock?
First floor?	<i>Erster Stock?</i>	Air'-stair shtock?
Second floor?	<i>Zweiter Stock?</i>	Tsvi'-tair shtock?
Third floor?	<i>Dritter Stock?</i>	Drit'-tair shtock?
Will you show me the rooms, please?	<i>Wollen Sie mir die Zimmer zeigen, bitte</i>	Voh'-len zee meer dee tsim'-mair tsi'-gen, bit'-tai
They are too small	<i>Sie sind zu klein</i>	Zee zint tsoo klin
These are better	<i>Diese sind besser</i>	Dee'-zai zint bes-ser
Can we have some meals provided?	<i>Können wir einzelne Mahlzeiten hier nehmen?</i>	Kern'-nen veer in'-tsel-nai mahl'-tsi-ten heer nai'-men?
Is attendance included?	<i>Ist Bedienung inbegriffen?</i>	Ist bai-dee'-noong in'-bai-grif-fen?
I wish to pay no more than 20 marks	<i>Ich möchte nicht mehr zahlen als zwanzig Mark</i>	Ich merch'-tai nicht mair tsah'-len ahls tsvahn'-tsig mahrk
— 30 marks	— <i>dreissig Mark</i>	— dris'-sig mahrk
Without attendance	<i>Ohne Bedienung</i>	Oh'-nai bai-dee'-noong
With coffee each morning	<i>Mit Kaffee morgens</i>	Mit kah'-fai mor'-g'ns
I will take these rooms	<i>Ich werde diese Zimmer nehmen</i>	Ich vair'-dai dee'-zai tsim'-mair nai'-men
— from to day	— <i>von heute ab</i>	— fon hoi'-tai ahh

— from to-mor-row	— von morgen ab	— fon mor'-g'n ahh
— from next week	— von nächster Woche ab	— fon neck'-stair voh'-chai ahh
These will do nicely	<i>Dies wird genügen</i>	Deez veert gai-nū'-gen
I will bring my luggage in to-day	<i>Ich werde heute mein Gepäck bringen</i>	<i>Ich vair'-dai hoi'-tai mīn gai-peck' bring'- en</i>
Give me the key of my rooms, please.	<i>Geben Sie mir meine Zimmer- schlüssel, bitte</i>	<i>Gai'-b'n zee meer mī'- nai tsim'-mair- schlūs'-sl, bit'-tai</i>

Notices and
Announcements.

*Bekanntmachun-
gen und
Ankündigungen.*

Bai-kahnt'-mahch-
oong-en oont Ahn-kūn'-
deeg-oong-en.

Knock	<i>Klopfen !</i>	Klop'-fen !
Ring	<i>Läuten !</i>	Loi'-ten !
Pull the bell	<i>Man ziehe die Klingel</i>	Mahn tsee'-hai dee kling'l
Entrance, exit	<i>Eingang. Ausgang</i>	In'-gang. Ah-oos-gang
Private	<i>Privat</i>	Pree'-vaht
Entrance for- bidden	<i>Zutritt verboten !</i>	Tsoo-tritt fair-boh'-t'n !
No admittance	<i>Kein Zulass !</i>	Kin tsoo-lahss !
Stick no bills	<i>Anheften von An- zeigen verboten</i>	Ahn-hef'-ten fon ahn- tsi'-gen fair-boh'-t'n
Road stopped	<i>Strasse geschlossen</i>	Shtrahs'-sai gai-shlos'- s'n
No thoroughfare	<i>Keine Durchfahrt</i>	Ki'-nai doorch'-fahrt
To let	<i>Zu vermieten</i>	Tsoo fair-mee'-t'n
Apartments to let	<i>Zimmer zu ver- mieten</i>	Tsim'-mair tsoo fair- mee'-t'n
Furnished rooms to let	<i>Möblierte Zimmer zu vermieten</i>	Mer-bleer'-tai tsim'- mair tsoo fair-mee'- t'n
Unfurnished rooms	<i>Unmöblierte Zim- mer zu vermieten</i>	Oon'-mer-bleer-tai tsim'-mair tsoo fair- mee'-t'n

Room (furnished) to let	<i>Zimmer zu ver- mieten</i>	Tsim'-mair tsoo fair- mee'-t'n
Board and resi- dence	<i>Kost und Logis</i>	Kost oont loh-zhis
Tavern	<i>Bierschenke</i>	Beer'-shen-kai
Keep to the right	<i>Halten Sie sich rechts</i>	Hahl'-t'n zee sich rechts
Keep to the left	<i>Halten Sie sich links</i>	Hahl'-t'n zee sich links
Post-office	<i>Postamt</i>	Post'-ahmt
Letter-box	<i>Briefkasten</i>	Breef'-kahs-t'n
Police-station	<i>Polizeiwache</i>	Poh-lee-tsi'-vach'-ai
Fire station	<i>Feuerwache</i>	Foi'-air-vach'-ai
Money exchange	<i>Geldwechsel</i>	Gelt'-veck's'l
Bankers	<i>Bankiers</i>	Bahn'-kee-ai
Tobacconist	<i>Tabakhändler</i>	Tah'-bahk-hend'-lerr
Hairdresser	<i>Haarkünstler</i>	Hahr'-koonst-lerr
Draper	<i>Schnittwaaren- händler</i>	Shnitt'-vah-ren-hend'- lerr
Shoemaker	<i>Schuhmacher</i>	Shoo-mahch-err
Chemist	<i>Apotheker</i>	Ah'-poh-tai-kerr
Doctor	<i>Doktor, Arzt</i>	Dok-torr, Ahrstst
Dentist	<i>Zahnarzt</i>	Tsahn'-ahrtst
Butcher	<i>Fleischer</i>	Flish'-err
Baker	<i>Bäcker</i>	Beck'-err
Take notice!	<i>Achtung</i>	Ahch'-toong
Theatre box-office	<i>Theaterbureau</i>	Tai-ah'-tair-bū'-roh
No smoking allowed	<i>Rauchen verboten</i>	Rah-oo-chen fair-boh'- t'n
Smoking compart- ment	<i>Rauchcoupé</i>	Rah-ooch-koo-pai (rah- oo'-cher)
Do not lean out	<i>Nicht hinaus- lehnen</i>	Nicht heen-ah-oos'-lai- nen
Look out	<i>Achtung!</i>	Ahch'-toong!
Attention!	<i>Achtung!</i>	Ahch'-toong!
Stop!	<i>Halt!</i>	Hahl!
Pull! Push!	<i>Ziehen! Drücken!</i>	Tsee'-hen! Drück'n!
Refreshments	<i>Erfrischungen</i>	Air-frish'-oong-en
Just published	<i>Soeben veröffent- licht</i>	Soh-ai-b'n fair-erl'-fent- licht

The Custom-
House.

Das Zollamt.

Dahs Tsoll'-ahmt.

Where is the cus-
tom-house?

Pass through the
custom-house

Where does the
customs examin-
ation take place?

Is the examina-
tion strict?

Your luggage is
examined, in
the train

— on board

— on shore

Where must I
take my lug-
gage to be ex-
amined?

The large luggage
is examined in
the custom-
house

Open your trunk,
please

Is this your bag?

Open it, please

Have you any-
thing dutiable
to declare?

I have nothing to
declare

I have no dutiable
articles

Have I to open
this small pack-
et?

Wo ist das Zoll-
amt?

Gehen Sie durch
das Zollamt

Wo findet die
Zollrevision statt?

Ist die Untersuch-
ung streng?

Ihr Gepäck wird
im Zug unter-
sucht

— an Bord

— an Land

Wohin muss ich
mein Gepäck
zur Revision
nehmen?

Das grosse Ge-
päck wird im
Zollgebäude
untersucht

Öffnen Sie Ihren
Koffer, bitte

Ist dies Ihr Hand-
koffer?

Öffnen Sie ihn,
bitte

Haben Sie irgend
etwas zu ver-
zollen?

Ich habe nichts zu
verzollen

Ich habe nichts
Verzollbares

Muss ich dieses
kleine Paket
auch öffnen?

Voh ist dahs tsoll'-
ahmt?

Gai'-hen zee doorch
dahs tsoll'-ahmt

Voh fin'-det dee tsoll'-
rai - vee' - zee - ohn
shtaht?

Ist dee oon'-tair-sooch-
oong shtreng?

Eer gai-peck' veert im
tsoog oon'-tair-soocht

— ahn bord

— ahn lant

Voh-heen' mooss ich
min gai-peck' tsoor
rai-vee'-zee-ohn nai'-
men?

Dahs grohs'-sai gai-
peck' veert im tsoll'-
gai-boi'-dai oon'-tair-
soocht

Erf'-nen zee ee'-ren
kof'-ferr, bit'-tai

Ist deez eer hant'-kof-
ferr?

Erf'-nen zee een, bit'-
tai

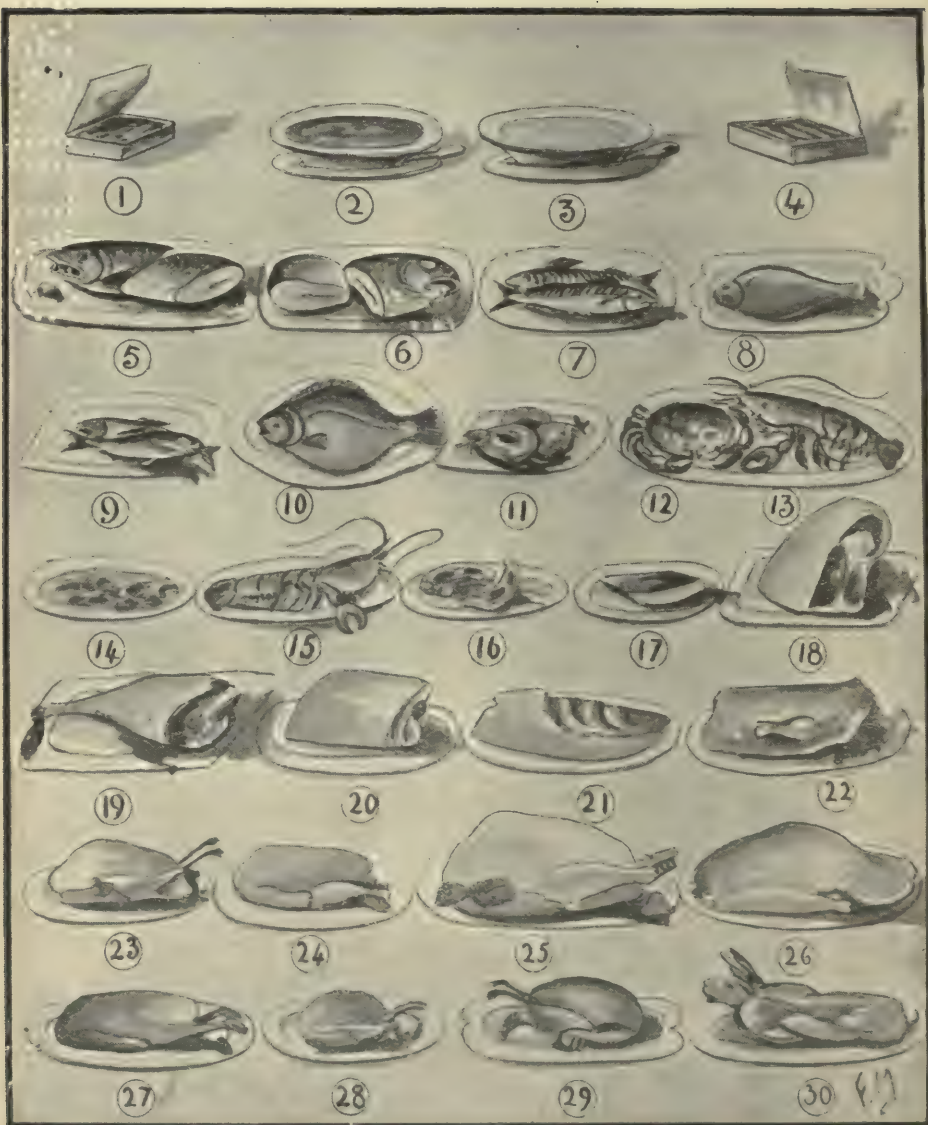
Hah'-b'n zee eer'-gent
et'-vahs tsoo fair-
tsol'-len?

Ich hah'-bai nichts tsoo
fair-tsol'-len

Ich hah'-bai nichts fair-
tsol'-bah-res

Mooss ich dee'-zais
kli'-nai pah-kait' ah-
ooch' erf'-nen?

You must pay on these cigars	<i>Sie müssen für diese Cigarren zahlen</i>	Zee mūs'-sen fūrr dee'- zai tsee - gah' - ren tsah'-ten
Have you no tea?	<i>Haben Sie keinen Thee?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee ki'-nen tai?
— tobacco?	— <i>keinen Tabak?</i>	— ki'-nen tah'-bahk?
— spirits?	— <i>keine Spirit- uosen?</i>	— ki'-nen spir-it-oo- oh'-zen?
What have you in that parcel?	<i>Was haben Sie in diesem Paket?</i>	Vahs hah'-b'n zee in dee'-zem pah-kait'?
It has already been examined	<i>Es ist schon unter- sucht worden</i>	Es ist shohn oon'-tair- soocht vor'-den
Where is the cus- toms officer?	<i>Wo ist der Zoll- beamte?</i>	Voh ist dair tsoll'-bai- ahmt?
Your luggage is taken to the train	<i>Ihr Gepäck ist in den Zug ge- schafft worden</i>	Eer gai-peck' ist in den tsoog gai-shahft' vor- den
This way to the trains	<i>Zu (nach) den Zügen</i>	Tsoo (nahch) den tsū'- gen
Take your seats, please	<i>Nehmen Sie Ihren Platz, bitte</i>	Nai'-men zee ee'-ren plahts, bit'-tai



The Bill of Fare—*Die Speise-karte* (Dee Shpi-zai-kahr'-tai).

Sardines in oil	1 <i>Sardinen in Oel</i>	Sar-dee'-nen in ěrl
Soup with vegetables	2 <i>Fleischbrühe</i>	Flish'-brū-hai
Gravy soup	3 <i>Kraftbrühe</i>	Krahft'-brū-hai
Anchovies	4 <i>Sardellen</i>	Sahr-del'-len
Salmon	5 <i>Lachs oder Salm</i>	Lahks oh-der sahlm
Cod	6 <i>Stockfisch</i>	Shtock-fish
Mackerel	7 <i>Makrele</i>	Mah-krel'-ai
Sole	8 <i>Seezunge</i>	Zai'-tsoong-ai
Herrings	9 <i>Heringe</i>	Hair-ing'-ai
Turbot	10 <i>Steinbutte</i>	Shtin'-boot-tai
Fried whiting	11 <i>Gebratener Weissling</i>	Gai-braht'-nair viss'-ling
Crabs	12 <i>Krabbe</i>	Krahb'-bai
Lobster	13 <i>Hummer</i>	Hoom'-mair
Shrimps	14 <i>Garneelen</i>	Gahr-nel'-en
(Prawns) Crayfish	15 <i>Krebs</i>	Kreps
Mutton cutlets	16 <i>Hammelkotelett</i>	Hahm'-mel-kot'-lett
Beefsteak	17 <i>Bifstek</i>	Bif-steek
Roast beef	18 <i>Gekochtes Rindfleisch</i>	Gai-koch'-tais rind'-fish
Leg of mutton	19 <i>Hammelkeule</i>	Hahm'-mel-koi'-lai
Roast pork	20 <i>Schweinebraten</i>	Shvi'-nai-brah'-t'n
Roast veal	21 <i>Kalbsbraten</i>	Kahlbs'-brah'-t'n
Lamb chops	22 <i>Lammrippchen</i>	Lahm'-rip-shen
Roast chicken	23 <i>Gebratenes Huhn</i>	Gai-braht'-nais hoon
Roast duck	24 <i>Entenbraten</i>	En'-ten-brah'-t'n
Turkey	25 <i>Truthahn</i>	Troot'-hahn
Roast goose	26 <i>Gänsebraten</i>	Gens'-er-brah'-t'n
Wild duck	27 <i>Wilde Ente</i>	Vil'-dai En'-tai
Partridge	28 <i>Rebhuhn</i>	Reb'-hoon
Pheasant	29 <i>Fasan</i>	Fah'-zahn
Jugged hare	30 <i>Hasenpfeffer</i>	Hah'-zen-pfef'-ferr

Potatoes	31 <i>Kartoffeln</i>	Kahr-tof'-feln
Carrots	32 <i>Gelbe Rüben</i>	Gel'-bai rū'-b'n
Cabbage	33 <i>Kohl</i>	Kohl
Cauliflower	34 <i>Blumenkohl</i>	Bloo'-men-kohl
Celery	35 <i>Sellerie</i>	Sel-lair-ee
Artichokes	36 <i>Artischoken</i>	Ahr'-tee-shoh-ken
Asparagus	37 <i>Spargeln</i>	Spahr'-geln
Beans	38 <i>Bohnen</i>	Boh'-nen
Onions	39 <i>Zwiebeln</i>	Tsvee'-beln
Green peas	40 <i>Junge Erbsen</i>	Yoong'-ai airb'-sen
Mushrooms	41 <i>(Essbare) Pilze</i>	(Ess-bah-rai) Pil'-tsai
Apples	42 <i>Äpfel</i>	Ep-fel
Oranges	43 <i>Apfelsinen</i>	Ahp'-fel-see'-nen
Pears	44 <i>Birnen</i>	Beer'-nen
Grapes	45 <i>Trauben</i>	Trah-oo'-b'n
Apricots	46 <i>Aprikosen</i>	Ah'-pree-koh'-zen
Bananas	47 <i>Bananen</i>	Bah-nah-nen
Pineapple	48 <i>Ananas</i>	Ah-nah'-nahs
Nuts	49 <i>Nüsse</i>	Nūs'-sai
Plums	50 <i>Pflaumen</i>	Pflah-oo'-men
Cherries	51 <i>Kirschen</i>	Keer'-shen
Strawberries	52 <i>Erdbeeren</i>	Aird'-bair-en
Sweets	53 <i>(Mehlspeise)</i> <i>Süssigkeiten</i>	Mail'-shpi-zai
Plum pudding	54 <i>Englischer</i> <i>Plum-pudding</i>	Aing'-lish-er ploom'- pood-ding
Ices	55 <i>Eis</i>	Iss
Biscuits	56 <i>Biskuite</i>	Bis-koo-ee'-tai
Coffee	57 <i>Kaffee</i>	Kah'-fai
Bottle of wine	58 <i>Flasche Wein</i>	Flahsh-ai vin
Half-bottle of wine	59 <i>Halbe Flasche</i> <i>Wein</i>	Hahlb-ai flash-ai vin



The Bill of Fare—*Die Speise-karte* (Dee Shpi-zai-kahr'-tai).

The Restaurant.

Das Restaurant.

Dahs Res-toh-raht.

BREAKFAST.

DAS FRÜHSTÜCK.

Dahs Frū-shtück.

Good morning,
sir

Is breakfast
ready?

Yes, breakfast is
quite ready

What would you
like, tea or
coffee?

Bring me coffee
and rolls

Any butter, sir?

Yes

I would like two
boiled eggs

— soft boiled

— hard boiled

Bring me a por-
tion of cold ham

— small por-
tion

— large por-
tion

Could I have an
omelette?

— ham omelette

— herb omelette

Guten Morgen,
mein Herr

Ist das Frühstück
fertig?

Ja wohl, das
Frühstück ist
angerichtet

Was nehmen Sie,
Thee oder
Kaffee?

Bringen Sie mir
Kaffee mit
Brödchen

Keine Butter,
mein Herr?

Doch

Ich möchte gern
zwei gekochte
Eier

— weich gekocht

— hart gekocht

Bringen Sie mir
eine Portion
kalten Schin-
ken

— kleine Por-
tion

— grosse Por-
tion

Kann ich ein
Omelette be-
kommen?

Omelette mit
Schinken

Omelette aux
herbes

Goo'-t'n mor'-g'n, min
hairr

Ist dahs frū'-shtück
fair'-tig?

Yah-vohl', dahs frū-
shtück ist ahn'-gai-
rich-tet

Vahs nai'-men zee, tai
oh-dair kah'-fai?

Bring-en zee meer kah'-
fai mit brerd'-shen

Ki'-nai boot'-terr,
min hairr?

Doch

Ich merch'-tai gairn
tsvi gai-koch'-tai i-
air

— vich gai-kocht'

— hahrt gai-kocht'

Bring'-en zee meer i'-
nai pohr-tsee-ohn'
kahl'-ten shin'-k'n

— kli'-nai pohr-tsee-
ohn'

— grohs'-sai pohr-
tsee-ohn'

Kahn ich in om-ai-let'-
tai bai-kom'-men?

— Om-ai-let'-tai mit
shin'-k'n

— Om-ai-let'-tai ohz
airb

Bring me a little more butter	<i>Bringen Sie mir noch etwas Butter.</i>	Bring'-en zee meer noch et'-vahs boot'- terr
Pass me a spoon	<i>Reichen Sie mir einen Löffel.</i>	Rich'-en zee meer i-nen lerf'-fl
— a knife	— <i>ein Messer</i>	— in mes'-serr
— a fork	— <i>eine Gabel</i>	— i-nai gah'-bl
This coffee is not hot	<i>Dieser Kaffee ist nicht heiss</i>	Dee'-zair kah-fai ist nicht hiss
This tea is too strong	<i>Dieser Thee ist zu stark</i>	Dee'-zair tai ish tsoo' shtahrk
Take a little more milk	<i>Nehmen Sie etwas mehr Milch</i>	Nai'-men zee et'-vahs mair milch
We have finished breakfast	<i>Wir haben fertig gefrühstückt</i>	Veer hab'-b'n fair'-tig gai-frü'-shtückt
Remove the things	<i>Räumen Sie ab</i>	Roi'-men zee ahh
You can take away the things	<i>Sie können abräumen.</i>	Zee kern'-nen ahh'- roi-mainn



DINNER.

Waiter, dinner for
two

DAS MITTAGESSEN.

Kellner, Mittag-
essen für zwei

Dahs Mit'-tahg-es'-sen.

Kell-nerr, mit'-tahg-
es'-sen fūrr tsvi

Will you dine à la carte or at a fixed price?	<i>Wollen Sie nach der Karte essen oder à prix fixe?</i>	Voh'-len zee nach dair kahr'-tai es'-sen oh'-dair ah pree fix?
I prefer to dine à la carte	<i>Ich ziehe vor, nach der Karte zu essen</i>	Ich tsee-hai fohr nach dair kahr'-tai tsoo es'-sen
Bring me the bill of fare	<i>Bringen Sie mir die Speisekarte</i>	Bring'-en zee meer dee shpi'-zai-kahr'-tai
— the menu	<i>— das Menu</i>	— dahs mai'-noo
I will dine at a fixed price	<i>Ich will à prix fixe essen</i>	Ich vill ah pree fix es'-sen
I will take the dinner at one and six	<i>Ich nehme das Essen zu eine Mark fünfzig,</i>	Ich nai'-mai dahs es'-sen tsoo i-nai Mahrk fūnf-tsig
— two shillings	<i>— zwei Mark</i>	— tsvi mahrk
How many courses for two shillings?	<i>Wie viele Gänge habe ich für zwei Mark?</i>	Vee feel'-ai geng'-ai hah'-bai ich fūrr tsvi mahrk?
Is the dinner quite ready?	<i>Ist das Essen fertig?</i>	Ist dahs es'-sen fair'-tig?
Sit here	<i>Wollen Sie sich, bitte, hierher setzen</i>	Voh'-len zee sich, bit'-tai, heer-hair' set'-tsen
What soup would you like?	<i>Welche Suppe nehmen Sie?</i>	Vel'-chai soop'-pai nai'-men zee?
— thick or clear?	<i>— dick oder dünn?</i>	Dick oh-dair dünn?
Bring two plates of thick soup	<i>Bringen Sie zwei Teller dicke Suppe</i>	Bring'-en zee tsvi tel'-lerr dick'-ai soop'-pai
— Macaroni soup	<i>— Macaroni Suppe</i>	— Mah-kah-roh'-nee soop'-pai
— Tomato soup	<i>— Tomaten Suppe</i>	— Toh-mah-t'n soop'-pai
Will you drink beer or wine?	<i>Trinken Sie Bier oder Wein?</i>	Trin'-k'n zee beer oh'-dair vin?
Bring me the wine list	<i>Bringen Sie mir die Weinkarte</i>	Bring'-en zee meer dee vin'-kahr-tai

I would like a bottle of Vin Ordinaire	<i>Geben Sie mir eine Flasche Landwein</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer i'-nai flahsh'-ai lant'-vin
— a bottle of Moselle	— <i>Moselwein</i>	Moh-z'l vin
— Rhine wine	— <i>Rheinwein</i>	Rhin-vin
— Burgundy	— <i>Burgunder</i>	Boor'-goon-dair
— Beaune	— <i>Beaune</i>	Bohn
Is wine included?	<i>Ist der Wein inbegriffen?</i>	Ist dair vin in'-bai-grif-f n?
This is good wine	<i>Dies ist ein guter Wein</i>	Deez ist in goo'-tair vin
This wine is excellent	<i>Dieser Wein ist ausgezeichnet</i>	Dee-zair vin ist ah-oos' gai-tsich-net
What fish would you like?	<i>Was für Fisch nehmen Sie?</i>	Vahs furr fish nai'-men zee?
What have you ready?	<i>Was haben Sie fertig?</i>	Vahs hah'-b'n zee fair'-tig?
Turbot, salmon, cod, mackerel	<i>Steinbutte, Salm, Stockfisch, Makrele</i>	Shtin-boot-tai, sahlm, shtock-fish, mah-krel'-ai
Lobster mayonnaise	<i>Hummermayonnaise</i>	Hoom'-mair-mah-ee-oh-naiz'-ai
Boiled cod	<i>Gekochter Stockfisch</i>	Gai-koch'-tair shtock'-fish
Grilled salmon	<i>Gebratener Salm</i>	Gai-braht'-nair sahlm
Bring a portion of boiled turbot	<i>Bringen Sie mir eine Portion gekochte Steinbutte</i>	Bring'-en zee meer i'-nai pohr-tsee-ohh' gai-koch'-tai shtin'-boot-tai
What meat do you recommend?	<i>Welches Fleisch können Sie mir empfehlen?</i>	Vel'-ches flish kern'-nen zee meer em-pfai'-len?
The roast beef is very good	<i>Das Roast-Beef ist sehr gut</i>	Dahs roast-beef ist zair goot
Or would you prefer boiled mutton?	<i>Oder würden Sie gekochtes Hammelfleisch vorziehen?</i>	Oh-dair vūr-den zee gai-koch'-tais hahm'-n-el-flish fohr-tsee'-hen
— roast mutton	— <i>gebratenes Hammelfleisch</i>	— gai-braht'-nais hahm'-mel flish

— roast pork	— <i>gebratenes Schweinefleisch</i>	— <i>gai-braht'-nais</i> Shvin'-flish
— beef-steak	— <i>Beef-steak</i>	— beef-steak
— mutton chop	— <i>Hammels-rippchen</i>	— hahm'-mel rip'-shen
— mutton cutlets?	— <i>Hammel-cotelettes</i>	— hahm'-mel kot-let
— stewed mutton	— <i>gedämpftes Hammelfleisch</i>	— <i>gai-dempf'-tais</i> hahm-mel flish
You have not a great choice of vegetables	<i>Sie haben keine grosse Auswahl in Gemüsen</i>	<i>Zee hah'-b'n ki-nai</i> grohs-sai ah-oos'-vahl in gai-mū'-zen
Oh, yes, we have potatoes boiled or fried	<i>Oh, doch, wir haben gekochte und geröstete Kartoffeln</i>	<i>Oh, doch, veer hah'-b'n</i> <i>gai-koch'tai oont gai-rers'-tai-tai kahr-tot'-feln</i>
— cabbage	— <i>Kohl</i>	— kohl
— spinach	— <i>Spinat</i>	— spin-ah
— braised onions	— <i>geröstete Zwiebeln</i>	— <i>gai-rers'-tai-tai</i> tsvee'-beln
— carrots	— <i>Gelbe-Rüben</i>	— <i>gel'-bai-rū'-b'n</i>
— cauliflower	— <i>Blumenkohl</i>	— bloo'-men-kohl
— artichokes	— <i>Artischocken</i>	— ahr'-tee-shock'n
Have you any poultry or game?	<i>Haben Sie Geflügel oder Wildpret?</i>	<i>Hah'-b'n zee gai-flū'-gl</i> oh'-dair vild'-pret?
We have roast chicken or turkey	<i>Wir haben gebratenes Huhn oder Truthahn</i>	<i>Veer hah'-b'n gai-braht'-nais</i> hoon oh'-dair troot'-hahn
— jugged hare	— <i>Hasenpfeffer</i>	— hah'-zen-pfet'-ferr
— stuffed pheasant	— <i>gefüllter Fasan</i>	— <i>gai-fül'-tair fah'-zahn</i>
— partridge	— <i>Rebhuhn</i>	— reb-hoon
Bring me a sweet	<i>Bringen Sie mir eine Süss-Speise</i>	<i>Bring'-en zee meer i'-nai sūs'-shpi'-zai</i>
— stewed fruit or pudding	— <i>Gedämpftes Obst oder Pudding</i>	— <i>gai - dempf' - tais</i> Obst oh'-dair pood-ding
I would like an ice and then a small piece of cheese	<i>Ich hätte gern zuerst Eis und dann ein Stückchen Käse</i>	<i>Ich het'-tai gainr tsoo-airst iss oont dahn in shtück'-en kai'-zai</i>

Will you take any- thing more?	<i>Wollen Sie sonst noch etwas?</i>	Voh'-len zee zonsht noch et'-vahs?
Just a cup of black coffee	<i>Nur eine Tasse schwarzen Kaffee</i>	Noor i'-nai tahs'-sai shvahr'-tsen kah'-fai
The dinner was excellent	<i>Das Essen war ausgezeichnet</i>	Dahs es'-sen vahr ah- oos'-gai-tsich-net
I would like to pay	<i>Ich möchte zahlen</i>	Ich merch'-tai tsah'-len
How much alto- gether?	<i>Was macht das alles zusam- men?</i>	Vahs macht dahs ahl'- les tsoo-sahm'-men?
Ten shillings	<i>Zehn Mark</i>	Tsain mahrk
That's for you	<i>Das ist für Sie</i>	Dahs ist fūr zee
Pay at the desk	<i>Bitte, an der Kasse zu zahlen</i>	Bit'-tai, ahn dair kahs'- sai tsoo tsah'-len

The Bill of Fare.	<i>Die Speisekarte.</i>	Dee Shpi'-zai-kahr'-tai.
<u>SOUP.</u>	<u>SUPPE.</u>	<u>Soop'-pai.</u>
Gravy soup	<i>Kraftbrühe</i>	Krahft'-brū-hai
Pea soup	<i>Erbsensuppe</i>	Airb'-sen-soop'-pai
Julienne soup	<i>Fleischbrühe mit Gemüse</i>	Flish'-brū-hai mit gai- mū'-zai
Macaroni soup	<i>Nudelsuppe</i>	Noo'-del-soop'-pai

<u>FISH.</u>	<u>FISCHSPEISEN.</u>	<u>Fish'-shpl'-zen.</u>
Cod	<i>Stockfisch</i>	Shtock-fish
Salmon	<i>Lachs oder Salm</i>	Lahks oh-dair Sahlm
Fried sole	<i>Gebratene See- Zunge</i>	Gai-braht'-ner tsai'- tsoong-ai
Turbot	<i>Steinbutte</i>	Shtin-boot-tai
Grilled mackerel with sauce	<i>Gebratene Ma- krelle mit Sauce</i>	Gai-braht'-ne Mah- krel'-ai mit Soh-sai
Fried whiting	<i>Gebratener Weiss- ling</i>	Gai-braht'-ner viss'- ling
Lobster mayon- naise	<i>Hummer mit Mayonnaise</i>	Hoom'-mair mit mah- ee-oh-naiz'
Crayfish	<i>Krebs</i>	Kreps

ROAST MEATS.

Roast beef
 — pork with
 mashed potatoes
 — veal
 — leg of mut-
 ton with white
 beans

**GEBRATENES
FLEISCH.**

Rindsbraten
 — *Schweine-*
braten mit Kar-
toffelbrei
 — *Kalbsbraten*
 — *Hammels-*
keule mit Boh-
nen

Gal-braht'-nais Fleisch.

Rin-dair-brah'-t'n
 Shvin' - brah - t'n mit
 Kahr-tof'-fel-bri
 Kahlbs'-brah t'n
 Hahm'-mels-koi'-lai mit
 boh'-nen

POULTRY.

Roast chicken
 Roast duck
 Roast goose with
 truffles
 Turkey

GEFLÜGEL.

Gebratenes Huhn
Entenbraten
Gans mit Trüffeln
Truthahn

Gal-flū'-gl.

Gai-braht'-nais hoon
 En'-ten-brah'-t'n
 Gahns mit trūf'-feln
 Troot'-hahn

GAME.

Partridge with
 cabbage
 Pheasant
 Jugged hare
 Roast venison

WILDPRET.

Rebhuhn mit Kohl
Fasan
Hasenpfeffer
Rehbraten

Vlld'-pret.

Reb'-hoon mit kohl
 Fah'-zahn
 Hah'-zen-pfef'-fer
 Rai'-brah-t'n

SAVOURIES.

Anchovies
 Shrimps
 Fillet of herrings
 Melon
 Radish with
 butter
 Sausage with
 bread
 Ham sandwich

NEBENGERICHTE.

Sardellen
Garneelen
Heringe
Melone
Radieschen mit
Butter
Leberwurst mit
Brot
Schinkenbrötchen

Nai'-ben-gai-rieh'-tal.

Sahr-del'-len
 Gahr-nel'-en
 Hair-ing'-ai
 Mai-loh'-nai
 Rah-dees'-shen mit
 boot'-terr
 Lai'-ber-voorst mit
 broht
 Shink'n-brert'-shen

ENTRÉES.	VORGERICHTE.	Fohr-gal-rich-tal.
Boiled beef with vegetables	<i>Gekochtes Rindfleisch mit Gemüsen</i>	Gai-koch'-tais Rind'-flish mit gai-mū'-zen
Bœuf à la mode	<i>Geschmortes Rindfleisch</i>	Gai-shmor'-tais Rind'-flish
Pressed beef	<i>Pökelfleisch</i>	Per'-kel-flish
Beefsteak with potatoes	<i>Bif-steak mit Kartoffeln</i>	Bif-stek mit kahr-tol'-feln
Calf's head	<i>Kalb's-Kopf</i>	Kahlbs'-kopf
Veal stew	<i>Kalbsragout</i>	Kahlbs'-rah-goo
Veal chops	<i>Kalbskotelette</i>	Kahlbs'-kot-lett
Mutton chops	<i>Hammelkotelette</i>	Hahm'-mel-kot'-lett
Lamb chops	<i>Lammrippchen</i>	Lahm'-rip-shen
Sausages with sauerkraut	<i>Frankfurter Würstchen mit Sauerkraut</i>	Frahn'-foor-ter vūrst'-shen mit sah-oo'-air-krah-oot'
Fried eggs	<i>Spiegeleier</i>	Shpee'-g'l-i-air
Scrambled eggs	<i>Rühreier</i>	Roo'-ri-air
Omelette, with herbs	<i>Eierkuchen mit Schnittlauch</i>	I'-air-kooch-en mit shnitt'-lah-ooch
— with ham	— mit Schinken	— mit shink'n
— with jelly	— mit Gelée	— mit zhai'-lai

VEGETABLES.	GEMÜSE.	Gai-mū'-zai.
Fried potatoes	<i>Bratkartoffeln</i>	Braht'-kahr-tof'-feln
Carrots	<i>Gelbe Rüben</i>	Gel'-bai rū'-ben
Cabbage	<i>Kohl</i>	Kohl
Cauliflowers	<i>Blumenkohl</i>	Bloo'-men-kohl
Sprouts	<i>Rosenkohl</i>	Roh'-zen-kohl
Celery	<i>Sellerie</i>	Sel-ler-ee'
Spinach	<i>Spinat</i>	Spin'-aht
Artichokes	<i>Artischoken</i>	Ahr'-tee-shoh-ken
Asparagus	<i>Spargeln</i>	Shpahr'-geln
Beans	<i>Bohnen</i>	Boh'-nen
Onions	<i>Zwiebeln</i>	Tsvee'-beln
Green peas	<i>Junge Erbsen</i>	Yoong'-ai airb'-sen

Green salad	<i>Grüner Salat</i>	Grū'-nair sah'-laht
Potato salad	<i>Kartoffelsalat</i>	Kahr-tof'-fel-sah'-laht
Cucumber salad	<i>Gurkensalat</i>	Goor'-ken-sah'-laht

DESSERT.	NACHTISCH.	Nach' tish.
Apples	<i>Äpfel</i>	Ep'-fel
Pears	<i>Birnen</i>	Beer'-nen
Peaches	<i>Pfirsiche</i>	Feer'-sich-ai
Plums	<i>Pflaumen</i>	Pflah-oo'-men
Apricots	<i>Aprikosen</i>	Ah'-pree-koh-zen
Cherries	<i>Kirschen</i>	Keer'-shen
Strawberries	<i>Erdbeeren</i>	Aird'-bair-en
Grapes	<i>Trauben</i>	Trah-oo'-ben
Nuts	<i>Nüsse</i>	Nūs'-sai
Oranges	<i>Apfelsinen</i>	Ahp'-fel-see'-nen
Bananas	<i>Bananen</i>	Bah-nah'-nen
Pine-apple	<i>Ananas</i>	Ah-nah'-nahn

CHEESE.	KÄSE.	Kai'-zal.
Swiss cheese	<i>Schweizer Käse</i>	Shvi'-tsair kai'-zai
Limburger cheese	<i>Limburger Käse</i>	Lim'-boor-ger kai'-zai
Gorgonzola	<i>Gorgonzola</i>	Gor'-gon-tsoh'-lah

SWEETS.	SÜSSIGKEITEN.	Sūs'-sai.
English plum pudding	<i>Englischer Plum-pudding</i>	Aing-lish-er ploom-pud-ding
Biscuits	<i>Biskuite</i>	Bis-koo-ee'-tai
Apple cake	<i>Apfelkuchen</i>	Ahp'-fel-kooch'-en
Plum tartlet	<i>Pflaumenkuchen</i>	Pflah-oo'-men-kooch-en
Tea cake	<i>Kaffeeuchen</i>	Kah'-fai-kooch'-en
Vanilla ice	<i>Eis mit Vanille</i>	Iss mit Vah-neel
Coffee	<i>Kaffee</i>	Kah'-fai
Cigars	<i>Cigarren</i>	Tsee-gahr'-ren

Wine.	Wein.	Vin.
WHITE.	WEISSWEIN.	Viss-Vin.
Moselle Niersteiner Hochheimer Rüdesheimer	<i>Moselwein</i> <i>Niersteiner</i> <i>Hochheimer</i> <i>Rüdesheimer</i>	Moh'-zl-vin Neer'-sti-ner Hoch'-hi-mer Rū'-dais-hi'-mer
RED.	ROTWEIN.	Roht-Vin.
Bordeaux Burgundy Medoc	<i>Bordeaux</i> <i>Burgunder</i> <i>Medoc</i>	Bor'-doh Boor'-goon-der Mai'-dock
LIQUEURS.	LIQUEURE.	Lee-kēr-ral.
..... per glass Benedictine Kümmel Kirsch Vermouth Cherries in brandy	<i>..... per Gläschen</i> <i>Benedictiner</i> <i>Kümmel</i> <i>Kirsch</i> <i>Vermouth</i> <i>Kirschen mit</i> <i>Cognac</i>	—— pair glai'-shen Ben'-ai-dick'-tin-air Kūm'-mel Keersh Vair-moot Keer'-shen mit koh'- nee-ahk
LUNCH at 2 MARKS.	MITTAGESSEN À 2 MARK.	Mit'-tahg-es'-sen ah tsvi Mahrk.
1 soup 1 fish 1 meat 1 vegetables Cheese or fruit Half-bottle of wine Bread	1 <i>Suppe</i> 1 <i>Portion Fisch</i> 1 <i>Portion Fleisch</i> 1 <i>Portion Gemüse</i> <i>Käse oder feines</i> <i>Obst</i> <i>Halbe-Flasche</i> <i>Wein</i> <i>Brot</i>	1 soop'-pai 1 pohr-tsee-ohn' fish 1 pohr-tsee-ohn' fish 1 pohr-tsee-ohn' gai- mū-zai Kai'-zai oh-dair fi'nais obst Hahlb'-ai-flah-shai vin Broht

DINNER at 3 MARKS.	DINER À 3 MARK.	Dee'-nal ah dri Mahrk.
I soup with dumplings	I <i>Suppe mit Klöse</i>	I soop'-pai mit kler-zai
I salmon or trout	I <i>Lachs oder Forellen</i>	I Lahks oh'-dair Fohr'-el-len
I portion of roast veal or mutton cutlets	I <i>Portion Kalbsbraten oder Hammelkotelette</i>	I pohr-tsee-ohn' kahlbs'-brah-t'n oh'-dair Hahm'-mel kot'-lett
I poultry with mixed salad	I <i>Geflügel mit gemischtem Salat</i>	I Gai-flū gl mit gai-mish'-tem sah-laht
I cheese or fruit	I <i>Käse oder feines Obst</i>	I Kai'-zai oh'-dair ti'-nais obst
Bottle of wine	<i>Flasche Wein</i>	Flah'-shai vin
Coffee. Bread	<i>Kaffee. Brot</i>	Kah'-fai. Broht.

Colours.	Farben.	Fahr'-ben.
Red	<i>Rot</i>	Roht
White	<i>Weiss</i>	Viss
Black	<i>Schwarz</i>	Shvahrts
Blue	<i>Blau</i>	Blah-oo'
Green	<i>Grün</i>	Grün
Yellow	<i>Gelb</i>	Gelb
Violet	<i>Violet (Lila)</i>	Vee'-oh-let (Lee-lah)
Mauve	<i>Mauve</i>	Mah-oov'
Brown	<i>Braun</i>	Brah-oon'
Grey	<i>Grau</i>	Grah-oo'
Carmine	<i>Carmin</i>	Kahr'-meen
Purple	<i>Purpur</i>	Poor'-poor
Dark red	<i>Dunkelrot</i>	Doon'-kl-roht
Light blue	<i>Hellblau</i>	Hell-blah-oo'
Darkish	<i>Etwas dunkel</i>	Et-vahs doon'-kel
Lightish	<i>Etwas hell</i>	Et-vahs hell
A darker shade	<i>Eine dunklere Schattierung</i>	In - ai doon'-kler - rei shaht'-tee'-rung
A lighter shade	<i>Eine hellere Schattierung</i>	In-ai hel'-ler-rei shaht'-tee-rung

Not so blue
That is dark
enough
That colour is not
deep enough

*Nicht so blau
Das ist dunkel
genug
Diese Farbe ist
nicht tief genug*

*Nicht soh blah-oo'
Dahs ist doon'-k'l gai-
noog'
Dee'-zai fahr'-bai ist
nicht teef gai-noog'*



The Railway.

Where is the rail-
way station for
.....?

Is the station far
from here?

Where is the
ticket office?

Two single tickets
for, first
class

Two return tickets
for, second
class

Die Eisenbahn.

*Wo ist der Bahn-
hof nach.....?*

*Ist der Bahnhof
weit entfernt?*

*Wo ist der Billet
(Fahrkarten)
Schalter?*

*Zwei einfache
Fahrkarten
erster Klasse
nach*

*Zwei Retour-
Billets zweiter
Klasse nach*

Dee Is-s'n-bahn.

Voh ist dair Bahn'-hohf
nach.....?

Ist dair bahn'-hohf vit
ent-fairnt?

Voh ist dahs bil-let'
(fahr'-kahr-t'n)shahl',
terr?

Tsvi in'-fah-chai fahr'-
kahr-t'n air'-stair
klahs'- sai nach.....

Tsvi rai-toor'-bil-lets'
tsvi'-tair klahs'-sai
nach.....

Where is the
waiting-room?

Porter, bring my
luggage to the
train

Put my luggage
in the luggage
van

Have you had
your luggage
weighed, sir?

Please weigh my
luggage

How much to
pay?

Is luggage free?

Here is your lug-
gage receipt

Your luggage
must be regis-
tered

Register my lug-
gage through
to.....

Is this an express
train for.....?

This is only an
ordinary train
— mail train

What is the fare
to.....?

Find me a first-
class compart-
ment

— second class

— third class

*Wo ist das War-
tezimmer?*

*Dienstmann,
bringen Sie
mein Gepäck an
den Zug*

*Schaffen Sie mein
Gepäck in den
Gepäckswagen*

*Ist Ihr Gepäck
schon gewogen;
mein Herr?*

*Bitte wiegen Sie
mein Gepäck*

*Wie viel muss ich
zahlen?*

Ist Gepäck frei?

*Hier ist Ihr Ge-
päcksschein*

*Ihr Gepäck muss
eingeschrieben
werden*

*Schreiben Sie mein
Gepäck ein
nach.....*

*Ist dies ein
Schnellzug
nach.....?*

*Dies ist nur ein
Personenzug
— Postzug*

*Welches ist der
Fahrpreis nach
.....?*

*Ich möchte eine
Abteilerster
Klasse*

*— zweiter
Klasse*

*— dritter
Klasse*

Voh ist dahs Vahr'-tai-
tsim-mair?

Deenst'-mahn, bring'-en
zee min gai-peck' ahn
dain tsoog

Shahf-fen zee min gai-
peck' in dain gai-
peck'-vah'-g'n

Ist eer gai-peck' shohn
gai-voh'-g'n, min
hairr?

Bit'-tai vee'-g'n zee min
gai-peck'

Vee feel mooss ich tsah'-
len?

Ist gai-peck fri?

Heer ist eer gai-peck'-
shin

Eer gai-peck' mooss
in'-gai-shree-b'n
vair'-den

Shri'-b'n zee min gai-
peck' in nach.....

Ist dies in shnell-tsoog
nach.....?

Deez ist noor in pair-
sohn'-en-tsoog
— post tsoog

Vel'-ches ist dair fahr'-
pris nach.....?

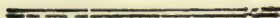
Ich merch'-tai inai ahb-
ti'-loong air' - stair
klahs'-sai

— tsvi'-tair klahs'-
sai

— drit-tair klahs'-sai

Non-smoking carriage	<i>Nicht-Raucher</i>	Nicht rab-ooch'-air
Smoking carriage	<i>Raucher</i>	Rah-ooch'-air
Sleeping car	<i>Schlafwagen</i>	Shlahf'-vah-g'n
Does this train stop at.....?	<i>Hält dieser Zug in?</i>	Hahlt deez'-air tsoog in.....?
Must I change trains at.....?	<i>Muss ich in umsteigen?</i>	Mooss ich in oom shti'-g'n?
Where do I change for.....?	<i>Wo muss ich nach umsteigen?</i>	Voh moossich nach..... oom'-shti-g'n?
Do we change here?	<i>Muss man hier umsteigen?</i>	Mooss mahn heer oom'-shti-g'n?
Do we change at the frontier?	<i>Muss man an der Grenze umsteigen?</i>	Mooss mahn ahn dair gren-tsai oom'-shti-g'n
Is there a change of carriages anywhere for.....?	<i>Muss ich irgendwo umsteigen nach?</i>	Mooss ich eer-gent-voh oom'-shti-g'n nach.....?
All change	<i>Alles aussteigen</i>	Ahl-lais ah-oos'-shti-g'n
Where is the refreshment room?	<i>Wo ist das Bahn-hofs-Restaurant?</i>	Vohist dahsbahn'-hohfs res-toh-rahnt'?
How long does the train stop here?	<i>Wie lange hält der Zug hier?</i>	Vee lahng'-ai helt dair tsoog heer?
What station is this?	<i>Welche Station ist dies?</i>	Wel'-chai stah'-tsee-ohn ist diez?
Is the next station?	<i>Ist.....die nächste Station?</i>	Ist die nechs'-tai stah'-tsee-ohn?
What is the name of this station?	<i>Wie heisst diese Station?</i>	Vee hisst dee'-zai stah' tsee-ohn?
Do I alight here?	<i>Muss ich hier aussteigen?</i>	Mooss ich heer ah-oos'-stati-g'n?
Where is the cloak-room?	<i>Wo ist die Gepäck-Aufbewahrung?</i>	Voh ist dee gai-peck'-ah-oof'-bai-vah'-roong?
I want to leave this trunk	<i>Ich will diesen Koffer hier lassen</i>	Ich vill dee'-zair kof'-ferr heer lahs'-sen
—— portmanteau	—— <i>Schlafsack</i>	—— shlahf'-sack
—— bag	—— <i>Tasche</i>	—— tahsh'-ai
—— parcel	—— <i>Paket</i>	—— pahk-ait'

May I open this window?	<i>Kann ich dieses Fenster auf-machen?</i>	Kahn ich dee'-zais fen'-stair ah-oof'-mahchen?
May I shut this window?	<i>Kann ich dieses Fenster schlies-sen?</i>	Kahn ich dee'-zais fen'-stair shlees'-sen?
Is there room here, please?	<i>Ist hier noch Platz, bitte?</i>	Ist heer noch plahts, bit-tai?
This compartment is full	<i>Hier ist alles be-setzt</i>	Heer ist ahl'-lais bai-sets
Guard, please find me a seat	<i>Schaffner, ver-schaffen Sie mir bitte einen Platz</i>	Shaht'-nair fair-shahf'-fen zee meer bit'-tai i'-nen plahts
Porter, get my luggage and bring it to a cab	<i>Dienstmann, neh-men Sie mein Gepäck und bringen Sie es zueinem Wagen</i>	Deenst'-mahn, nai'-men zee meer min gai-peck'oont bring'-en zee es tsoo i-nem vah'-g'n
Put it on the hotel omnibus	<i>Schaffen Sie es auf den Hotel-Omnibus</i>	Shahf'-fen zee es ah-oof-dain hoh-tel'-om'-nee-booss



NUMBERS—ZHLEN (Tsah'-len).

Numbers.

Cardinal—*Cardinal* (Kahr'-dee-nahl).

1	<i>Eins</i>	<i>Inss</i>
2	<i>Zwei</i>	<i>Tsvi</i>
3	<i>Drei</i>	<i>Dri</i>
4	<i>Vier</i>	<i>Feer</i>
5	<i>Fünf</i>	<i>Fünf</i>
6	<i>Sechs</i>	<i>Zecks</i>
7	<i>Sieben</i>	<i>See'-b'n</i>
8	<i>Acht</i>	<i>Ahcht</i>
9	<i>Neun</i>	<i>Noin</i>
10	<i>Zehn</i>	<i>Tsain</i>
11	<i>Elf</i>	<i>Elf</i>
12	<i>Zwölf</i>	<i>Tsverlf</i>
13	<i>Dreizehn</i>	<i>Dri'-tsain</i>
14	<i>Vierzehn</i>	<i>Feer'-tsain</i>
15	<i>Fünfzehn</i>	<i>Fünf'-tsain</i>
16	<i>Sechzehn</i>	<i>Zechs-tsain</i>
17	<i>Siebzehn</i>	<i>Seep'-tsain</i>
18	<i>Achtzehn</i>	<i>Ahcht'-tsain</i>
19	<i>Neunzehn</i>	<i>Noin'-tsain</i>
20	<i>Zwanzig</i>	<i>Tsvahn'-tsig</i>
21	<i>Einund-zwanzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-tsvahn'-tsig</i>
22	<i>Zweiund-zwanzig</i>	<i>Tsvi'-oont-tsvahn'-tsig</i>
23	<i>Dreiund-zwanzig</i>	<i>Dri'-oont-tsvahn'-tsig</i>
30	<i>Dreissig</i>	<i>Dri'-sig</i>
31	<i>Einund-dreissig</i>	<i>In'-oont-dri'-sig</i>
32	<i>Zweiund-dreissig</i>	<i>Tsvi'-oont-dri'-sig</i>
33	<i>Dreiund-dreissig</i>	<i>Dri'-oont-dri'-sig</i>
40	<i>Vierzig</i>	<i>Feer'-tsig</i>
41	<i>Einund-vierzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-feer'-tsig</i>
50	<i>Fünfzig</i>	<i>Fünf'-tsig</i>
51	<i>Einund-fünfzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-fünf'-tsig</i>
60	<i>Sechzig</i>	<i>Zechs'-tsig</i>
61	<i>Einund-sechzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-zechs'-tsig</i>
70	<i>Siebzig</i>	<i>Zeep'-tsig</i>
71	<i>Einund-siebzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-zeep'-tsig</i>
72	<i>Zweiund-siebzig</i>	<i>Tsvi'-oont-zeep'-tsig</i>
73	<i>Dreiund-siebzig</i>	<i>Dri'-oont-zeep'-tsig</i>
80	<i>Achtzig</i>	<i>Ahcht'-tsig</i>

81	<i>Einund-achtzig</i>	<i>In-oont-ahcht'-tsig</i>
90	<i>Neunzig</i>	<i>Noin'-tsig</i>
91	<i>Einund-neunzig</i>	<i>In'-oont-noin'-tsig</i>
100	<i>Hundert</i>	<i>Hoon'-dairt</i>
101	<i>Hundert und eins</i>	<i>Hoon'-dairt oont inss</i>
200	<i>Zwei-hundert</i>	<i>Tsvi'-hoon-dairt</i>
1,000	<i>Tausend</i>	<i>Tah-oo'-zent</i>
10,000	<i>Zehn-tausend</i>	<i>Tsain-tah-oo'-zent</i>
1,000,000	<i>Million</i>	<i>Mil-lee-ohn'</i>

Numbers.

Ordinal—*Ordinal* (Ohr-dee-nahl').

1st	<i>Erste</i>	<i>Air'-stai</i>
2nd	<i>Zweite</i>	<i>Tsvi'-tai</i>
3rd	<i>Dritte</i>	<i>Drit'-tai</i>
4th	<i>Vierte</i>	<i>Feer'-tai</i>
5th	<i>Fünfte</i>	<i>Fünf'-tai</i>
6th	<i>Sechste</i>	<i>Zecks'-stai</i>
7th	<i>Sieb(en)te</i>	<i>Seeb''n-tai</i>
8th	<i>Achte</i>	<i>Ahch'-tai</i>
9th	<i>Neunte</i>	<i>Noin'-tai</i>
10th	<i>Zehnte</i>	<i>Tsain'-tai</i>
11th	<i>Elfte</i>	<i>Elf'-tai</i>
12th	<i>Zwölfte</i>	<i>Tsverlf'-tai</i>
13th	<i>Dreizehnte</i>	<i>Dri-tsain'-tai</i>
14th	<i>Vierzehnte</i>	<i>Feer-tsain'-tai</i>
15th	<i>Fünfzehnte</i>	<i>Fünf-tsain'-tai</i>
16th	<i>Sechzehnte</i>	<i>Zecks-tsain'-tai</i>
17th	<i>Siebzehnte</i>	<i>Seep-tsain'-tai</i>
18th	<i>Achtzehnte</i>	<i>Ahcht-tsain'-tai</i>
19th	<i>Neunzehnte</i>	<i>Noin-tsain'-tai</i>
20th	<i>Zwanzigste</i>	<i>Tsvahn-tsig'-stai</i>
21st	<i>Einund-zwan- zigste</i>	<i>In'-oont-tsvahn'-tsig-stai</i>
22nd	<i>Zweiund-zwan- zigste</i>	<i>Tsvi'-oont-tsvahn'-tsig-stai</i>
23rd	<i>Dreiund-zwan- zigste</i>	<i>Dri-oont-tsvahn'-tsig-stai</i>
30th	<i>Dreissigste</i>	<i>Dri'-sig-stai</i>
31st	<i>Einunddreissigste</i>	<i>In'-oont-dri'-sig-stai</i>

32nd	<i>Zweiunddreisigste</i>	Tsvi'-oont-dri'-sig-stai
33rd	<i>Dreiunddreissigste</i>	Dri'-oont-dri'-sig-stai
40th	<i>Vierzigste</i>	Feer'-tsig-stai
41st	<i>Einund-vierzigste</i>	In'-oont-feer'-tsig-stai
50th	<i>Fünzigste</i>	Fünf'-tsig-stai
51st	<i>Einund-fünfzigste</i>	In'-oont-fünf'-tsig-stai
60th	<i>Sechzigste</i>	Zech'-tsig-stai
61st	<i>Einund-sechzigste</i>	Ih'-oont-zechs'-tsig-stai
70th	<i>Siebzigerste</i>	Zeep'-tsig-stai
71st	<i>Einund-siebzigerste</i>	In'-oont-zeep'-tsig-stai
72nd	<i>Zweiund-siebzigerste</i>	Tsvi'-oont-zeep'-tsig-stai
73rd	<i>Dreiund-siebzigerste</i>	Dri'-oont-zeep'-tsig-stai
80th	<i>Achtzigste</i>	Ahcht'-tsig-stai
81st	<i>Einund-achtzigste</i>	In'-oont-ahcht'-tsig-stai
90th	<i>Neunzigste</i>	Noin'-tsig-stai
91st	<i>Einund-neunzigste</i>	In'-oont-noin'-tsig-stai
100th	<i>Hundertste</i>	Hoon'-dairt-stai
101st	<i>Hundert und erste</i>	Hoon'-dairt ont air'-stai
200th	<i>Zweihundertste</i>	Tsvi'-hoon-dairt-stai
1,000th	<i>Tausendste</i>	Tah-oo'-zent-stai
10,000th	<i>Zehn-tausendste</i>	Tsain-tah-oo'-zent-stai
1,000,000th	<i>Millionste</i>	Mil-lee-ohn'-stai

Half	<i>Die Hälfte</i>	Dee helf'-tai
Third	<i>Ein Drittel</i>	Drit'-tai
Quarter	<i>Ein Viertel</i>	In feer'-tl
Double, two-fold	<i>Doppelt, zwei-fach</i>	Dop'-pelt, tsvi'-fahch
Triple, three-fold	<i>Dreimal, dreifach</i>	Dri'-mahl, dri'-fahch
Four-fold	<i>Vier-fach</i>	Feer'-fahch
Ten-fold	<i>Zehn-fach</i>	Tsain-fahch
Once, twice	<i>Einmal, zwei-mal</i>	In'-mahl, tsvi'-mahl
Thrice, three times	<i>Dreimal</i>	Dri'-mahl
Four times, ten times	<i>Viermal, zehnmal</i>	Feer'-mahl, tsain'-mahl
Six times five are thirty	<i>Sechsmal fünf macht dreissig</i>	Zecks'-mahl fünf macht dri'-tsig

GERMAN MONEY.

(Deutsches Geld—Dei'-tches Gelt).

Gold—*Gold*



20 Marks.
= 20s. = 5 dols.

Gold—*Gold*



10 Marks.
= 10s. = 2½ dols.

Silver—*Silber*



5 Marks = 5s. = 1¼ dols.

Silver—*Silber*



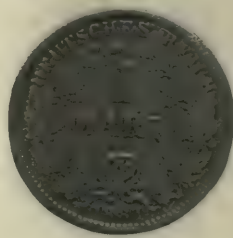
3 Marks = 3s. = 75 cents.

Silver—*Silber*



2 Marks
= 2s. = 50 cents.

Silver—*Silber*



1 Mark
= 1s. = 25 cents.

Silver—*Silber*



½ Mark
= 6d. = 12 cents.

Nickel—*Nikel*



10 Pf.
= 1½d. = 2 cents.

Nickel—*Nikel*



5 Pf.
= ½d. = 1 cent.

Bronze—*Ers*



1 Pf.
= ½d. = ¼ cents.

GERMAN MONEY—Deutsches Geld.

The values as represented on the opposite page are those current throughout the German Empire at the present time. The Mark is practically equivalent to the shilling, the exchange being about M. 20·20 to the £1 sterling. The Mark is divided into 100 parts, each called a *pfennig*. Notes of denominations from 10 marks upwards are much used.

EQUIVALENT VALUES.

GERMAN. Marks.	ENGLISH. £ s. d.	AMERICAN. Dols. Cents.	GERMAN. Marks. Pf.	ENGLISH. £ s. d.	AMERICAN. Dols. Cents.
100	5 0 0	24 · 35	5 · 00	0 5 0	1 · 25
50	2 10 0	12 · 18	2 · 00	0 2 0	0 · 50
20	1 0 0	4 · 87	1 · 00	0 1 0	0 · 25
10	0 10 0	2 · 50	0 · 50	0 0 6	0 · 12
			0 · 25	0 0 3	0 · 6

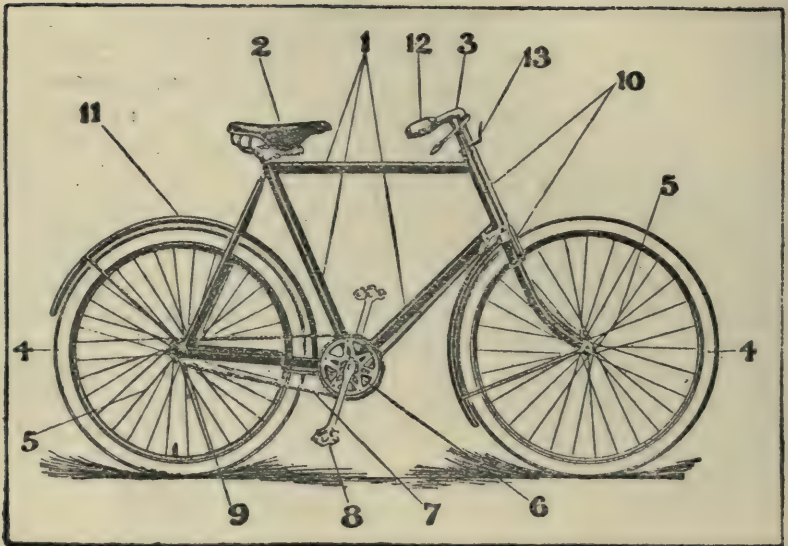
10 pf. = 1½d. (English) = 2 cents (American).

5 pf. = ¾d. („) = 1 cent („).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (GEWICHTE UND MASSE).—The Metric System for all weights and measures is used throughout Germany.

GERMAN.	ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	ENGLISH.
1 Gramm	= 0·0357 oz.	5 Kilogramm	= 11 lbs.
100 Gramm	= 3½ ozs.	1,000 Kilo.	= 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.
1 Kilogramm	= 2·2046 lbs.	1,015 „	= 1 ton.
1 Liter	= 1·76 pints.	1 Meter	= 39·37 inches.
5 Liter	= 1 gallon 1 pint.	1 Kilometer	= 1,093 yards.
1 Hectoliter	= 2·751 bushels.	8 Kilometer	= 5 miles.

Where can I change my money?	<i>Wo kann ich mein Geld gewechselt bekommen?</i>	Voh kahn ich min gelt gai-veck'-zelt bai-kom'- men?
Will you change me these sovereigns?	<i>Wollen Sie mir diesesovereigns wechseln?</i>	Voh'-len zee meer dee'- zai sovereigns veck'- zeln?
I want change for this £5 note	<i>Ich möchte diese Fünf-pfund Note gewech- selt haben</i>	Ich merch' -tai dee' -zai fünf-pfoond noh' -tai gai-veck'-zelt hah' -b'n
Will you please cash this cheque for me?	<i>Wollen Sie, bitte, mir diesen Check umsetzen?</i>	Voh'-len zee, bit' -tai, meer dee' -zen sheck oom-set' - tsen?



Cycling Vocabulary.	<i>Radfahrer Wörterbuch.</i>	Rahd'-fah-air-Ver'-tair- booch.
Axle, front (9)	<i>Vorderradnabe</i>	Fohr'-dair-rahd'-nah- bai
— back	<i>Hinterradnabe</i>	Hin'-tair-rahd'-nah-bai
Ball-bearings	<i>Kugellager</i>	Koo'-gel-lah'-gair
Bell	<i>Glocke</i>	Glock'-ai
Bicycle	<i>Fahrrad</i>	Fahr'-rahd
Bolt	<i>Bolzen</i>	Bol-tsen
Brake (10)	<i>Bremse</i>	Brem-zai
Case—inner, outer	<i>Innenlauf— Aussenlauf</i>	In'-nen-lah-oof'-Ah- oos'-sen-lah-oof'
Case-gear	<i>Kettenschutz</i>	Ket'-ten-shootz
Cement	<i>Kitt, Leim</i>	Kitt, lim
Chain (7)	<i>Kette</i>	Ket'-tai
Chain-wheel	<i>Kettenrad</i>	Ket'-ten-rahd
Cone	<i>Conus</i>	Koh'-noos
Crank, crank-pin	<i>Kurbel-Kurbel- nadel</i>	Koor'-b'l, Koor'-b'l- nah'-d'l
Cross-bar	<i>Querstange</i>	Kvair-stahng-ai

Cyclist	<i>Radfahrer</i>	Rahd'-fah-rair
— lady	<i>Radfahrerin</i>	Rahd'-fah-rair-in
Cycle-race	<i>Wettfahrt</i>	Vett'-fahrt
Enamel	<i>Email</i>	Ai'-mah eel
Foot-rest	<i>Auftritt</i>	Ah-oof'-trit
Fork, frame (1)	<i>Gabel, Rahmen</i>	Gah'-b'l, rah'-men
Free-wheel	<i>Freilauf</i>	Fri-lah-oof
Gear, high	<i>Hohe Übersetzung</i>	Hoh'-hai ū-bair-set'- tsoong
— low	<i>Niedrige Übersetzung</i>	Nee'-dree-gai ū-bair-set'-tsoong
— medium	<i>Mittlere Übersetzung</i>	Mit-lair-ai ū-bair-set'-tsoong
Gearing—geared to.....	<i>Triebwerk...Übersetzung</i>	Treeb'-vairk.....ū-bair-set'-tsoong
Handle (12)	<i>Handgriff</i>	Hahnt'-griff
— bar (3)	<i>Lenkstange</i>	Lenk'-shtahng-ai
Hub	<i>Nabe</i>	Nah'-bai
India-rubber	<i>Gummi</i>	Goom'-mee
— solution	<i>Gummilösung</i>	Goom'-mee-ler'-zoong
Lamp	<i>Laterne</i>	Lah-tair'-nai
Lamp bracket (13)	<i>Laternenhalter</i>	Lah-tair'-nen-hahl'-tair
— wick	<i>Laternendocht</i>	Lah-tair'-nen-docht
— oil	<i>Laternenöl</i>	Lah-tair-nen-ērl
Link	<i>Kettenglied</i>	Ket-ten-glead
Luggage-carrier	<i>Packet-träger</i>	Pahk-ait'-traí'-ger
Map	<i>Karte</i>	Kahr'-tai
Mount, dismount	<i>Aufsteigen, absteigen</i>	Ah-oof'-sti-g'n, ahb'-sti-g'n
Mudguard (11)	<i>Kotschützer</i>	Kot'-shoot-tsair
Nut	<i>Schraubenmutter</i>	Shrah-oob'-en-moot'-tair
Oil for burning	<i>Brennöl</i>	Brenn-ērl
— lubricating	<i>Schmieröl</i>	Shmeer-ērl
— can	<i>Ölkanne</i>	Ērl'-kahn-nai
Pedal (8)	<i>Pedal</i>	Pai'-dahl
Pedal-nut	<i>Pedal-Schraubenmutter</i>	Pai'-dahl-Shrah-oob'-en-moot'-tair
Pump, to pump	<i>Pumpe, pumpen</i>	Poom'-pai, poom'-pen
Saddle	<i>Sattel</i>	Saht-t'l
Saddle bag	<i>Satteltasche</i>	Saht'-t'l-tahsh'-ai
— pillar	<i>Sattelstange</i>	Saht'-t'l-shtahng'-ai

Screw, to screw	<i>Schraube,</i> <i>schrauben</i>	Shrah-oob'-ai, shrah-oob'-en
— driver	<i>Schraubenzieher</i>	Shrah-oob'-en-tsee'-hair
Spanner	<i>Schraubenschlüssel</i>	Shrah-oob'-en-shlūs'-s'l
Spokes (5)	<i>Speichen</i>	Shpi'-chen
Spring	<i>Feder</i>	Fai'-dar
Steer, to	<i>Lenken</i>	Lenk'-en
Steering-rod	<i>Lenkstangenverbindung-stück</i>	Lenk'-shtahng-en-fair-bind'-oong-shtück
Strap	<i>Riemen</i>	Ree-men
Tighten up, to	<i>Festschrauben</i>	Fest'-shrah-oob-en
Toe-clip	<i>Fusshalter</i>	Fooss'-hahl-tair
Tools	<i>Werkzeuge</i>	Vairk'-tsoi-gai
Tricycle	<i>Dreirad</i>	Dri'-rahd
Trousers'-clip	<i>Hosenklammer</i>	Hoh'-zen-klahm'-mair
Tyre, outer (4)	<i>Laufmantel</i>	Lah-oof'-mahn-t'l
— pneumatic	<i>Luftschlauch</i>	Looft'-shlah-ooch
— solid	<i>Kissenreif</i>	Kis'-sen-rif
Tube, inner	<i>Luftkammer</i>	Looft'-kahm-mair
— outer	<i>Laufmantel</i>	Lah-oot'-mahn-t'l
Unscrew, to	<i>Losschrauben</i>	Lohs'-shrah-oob-en
valve-safety	<i>Ventil, Sicherheits-ventil</i>	Ven-til, sich'-er-hits-ven'-til
Wheel, front (6)	<i>Vorderrad</i>	Vohr'-dair-rahd
— back	<i>Hinterrad</i>	Hin'-ter-rahd

Cycling Phrases.	<i>Redensarten für Radfahrer.</i>	Rai'-d'n-sahr'-t'n fūrr Rahd-fah-rair.
—	—	—
I want to hire a good machine for a gentleman	<i>Ich möchte eine gute Maschine mieten für einen Herrn</i>	Ich merch'-tai i-nai goo'-tai mah-shee'-nai mee-t'n fūrr i'-nen hairr
— lady	— <i>eine Dame</i>	— i-nai dah-mai
By the hour	<i>Für eine Stunde(n)</i>	Fūrr i-nai shtoon'-dai
— day	— <i>Tag</i>	— tahg
— week	— <i>Woche(n)</i>	— voh'-chai

With all accessories	<i>Mit allem Zubehör</i>	Mit ahl'-lem tsoo'-bai-hērr
What are the terms?	<i>Was kostet das?</i>	Vahs kos'-tet dahs?
Is there a cycle garage here?	<i>Ist hier eine Fahrradhalle?</i>	Ist heer i-nai fahr'-rahd-zahl'-lai?
Will you take care of my tricycle until to-morrow?	<i>Wollen Sie mir mein Dreirad bis morgen aufbewahren?</i>	Voh'-len zee meer min dri'-rahd bis mor'-g'n ah-oot'-bai-vah'-ren?
What is the charge?	<i>Wie viel berechnen Sie dafür?</i>	Vee feel bai-rech'-nen zee dah-fūrr'?
I have broken a nut, bolt	<i>Mir ist eine Schraubenmutter, Bolzen, zerbrochen</i>	Meer ist i-nai shrah-oob' - en - moot' - tair, bol-tsen, tsair-broch'-en
I must inflate my tyres	<i>Ich muss meine Reifen aufblasen</i>	Ich mooss mi'-nai ri'-fen ah-oot'-blah-z'n
Lend me a pump, please	<i>Leihen Sie mir eine Pumpe, bitte</i>	Li-hen zee meer i-nai poom'-pai, bit'-tai
My tyre is punctured	<i>Mein Luftschlauch hat ein Loch</i>	Min looft' - shlah-ooch haht in loch
Lend me a patch of india-rubber and a little solution	<i>Leihen Sie mir ein Stück Gummi und etwas Gummilösung</i>	Li'-hen zee meer in shtück goom' - mee-oont et'-vahs goom'-mee-ler'-zoong
Are the roads good?	<i>Sind die Wege gut?</i>	Zint dee vai'-gai goot?
— bad?	<i>— schlecht?</i>	— schlecht?
Ride slowly down this hill	<i>Diesen Hügel langsam herunter fahren</i>	Dee'-zen hū'-g'l lahng'-zahm hair-oon' - tair fah'-ren
We must light up	<i>Wir müssen anzünden</i>	Veer moos' - sen ahn-tsūn'-den
The rule of the road in Germany is to keep to the right	<i>In Deutschland weicht man nach rechts aus</i>	In Doitsh'-lahnt vicht mahn nach rechts ah-oos
Ride carefully through the town	<i>Langsam fahren durch die Stadt</i>	Lahng - sahm fah-ren doorch dee shtaht

Does this road lead to Berlin?	<i>Führt dieser Weg nach Berlin?</i>	Fürt dee'-zair vaig nach Bair-leen'
I want my ma- chine repaired	<i>Ich möchte meine Maschine re- pariren lassen</i>	Ich merch'-tai mi'-nai mah-shee'-nai rai- pah-ree'-ren lahs'-sen
Where can I find a depôt?	<i>Wo kann ich eine Radfahrhand- lung finden?</i>	Voh kahn ich i-nai rahd'-fah-r - hahnt'- loong fin-den?
I belong to the Cyclists' Tour- ing Club	<i>Ich gehöre zum Radfahrer Touren Club</i>	Ich gai-her'-rai tsoom Rahd'-fah-rer-'Too en-kloob
I am a member Here is my mem- ber's badge	<i>Ich bin Mitglied Hier ist mein Mitglieds- Abzeichen</i>	Ich bin Mit'-gleed Heer ist min Mit'- gleeds-ahb-tsich'-en

Motoring Vocabulary and Phrases.

Motor-Wörter und Redensarten.

Moh'-tor-werr'-ter oont rai-dens-ahr'-ten.

Accumulator	<i>Akkumulator(der)</i>	Ahk-koo'-moo-lah-tor (dair)
Axle	<i>Achse (die)</i>	Ahch'-zai (dee)
Battery	<i>Batterie (die)</i>	Baht'-tair-ee (dee)
Brake	<i>Bremse (die)</i>	Brem'-zai (dee)
— collar	— <i>Bremserand (der)</i>	— brem'-zai-rahnt (dair)
Cam-shaft	<i>Kammschaft (der)</i>	Kahm'-shahft (dair)
Carburettor	<i>Karburator (der)</i>	Kahr'-boo-rah-tor (dair)
Chain	<i>Kette (die)</i>	Ket'-tai (dee)
— adjustment	— <i>Ketten- abgleichung</i>	— ket-t'n-ahb-glich'- oong
Chassis	<i>Gestell (das)</i>	Gai-shtell' (dahs)
Driver	<i>Chauffeur (der)</i>	Shoh-fërr' (dair)
Driving-pinion, the	<i>Getriebe (das)</i>	Gai-tree'-bai (dahs)
Elbow, the	<i>Krümmung (die)</i>	Krüm-moong (dee)
Exhaust, the	<i>Ausblas</i>	Ah-oos'-blahs
Exhaust box	<i>Ausblas-büchse</i>	Ah-oos'-blahs - büch'-zai

Exhaust valve	<i>Ausblaseventil</i>	Ah-oos'-blahs-ai-ven'-teel
Flaw, a	<i>Fehler (der)</i>	Fai-lerr (dair)
Fracture	<i>Bruch</i>	Brooch
Fly-wheel	<i>Schwungrad (das)</i>	Shvoong'-rahd
Gas, the	<i>Gas (das)</i>	Gahs (dahs)
Gear, reversing	<i>Umsteuerung (die)</i>	Oom'-stoi-air-oong (dee)
Gear, speed changing	<i>Kraft-Steuerung</i>	Krahft'-stoi-air-oong
Gear, starting	<i>Steuerungs Hebel (der)</i>	Stoi'-air-oongs-hai'-b'l (dair)
Generator	<i>Erzeuger</i>	Air-tsoi'-ger
Goggles	<i>Augenläser</i>	Ah-oo'-gen-glai'-zer
Handle	<i>Griff (der)</i>	Greef (dair)
Horse-power, the	<i>Pferdekraft (die)</i>	Pfair'-dai-krahft (dee)
Ignition, the	<i>Entzündung (die)</i>	Ent-tsün-doong (dee)
Leakage	<i>Leckasie</i>	Leck-ah'-zee
Lever, the	<i>Hebel (der)</i>	Hai'-b'l (dair)
Motor, the	<i>Motor (der)</i>	Moh-tor (dair)
Motor-car	<i>Automobil, Kraftwagen</i>	Ah-oo-toh-moh'-beel, krahft'-vah-g'n
Petrol (some)	<i>Petroleum (etwas)</i>	Pai-troh'-lai-oom (et-vahs)
Reservoir, oil, water	<i>Behälter (Oel, Wasser)</i>	Bai-hel'-ter (ērl, vahs-ser)
Speed, full	<i>Geschwindigkeit, volle</i>	Gai-shvin'-dig-kit, fol'-lai
— high	— <i>hohe</i>	— hoh'-hai
— low	— <i>niedrige</i>	— nee'-drig-ai
Steering column	<i>Steuerstange (die)</i>	Stoi'-air-shtahng'-ai (dee)
— wheel	<i>Steuerrad (das)</i>	Stoi'-air-rahd (dass)
Tap	<i>Zapfen (ein)</i>	Tsahp'-fen (in)
Valve	<i>Ventil (das)</i>	Ven'-teel (dahs)
Wheel	<i>Rad (das)</i>	Rahd (dahs)
My car has broken down	<i>Mein Automobil ist beschädigt</i>	Min ah-oo-toh-moh'-beel ist bai-shai'-digt
Will you please repair the.....?	<i>Wollen Sie mir bitte d..... ausbessern</i>	Voh'-len zee meer bit'-tai d..... ah-oos'-bes-sairn

My brake will not work	<i>Meine Bremse funktioniert nicht</i>	Mi-nai brem'-zai foonk'-see-oh-neert nicht
I wish to re-charge my accumulator	<i>Ich möchte meinen Akkumulator füllen</i>	Ich merch'-tai mi'-nen ahk-koo'-moo-lah-tor fül-len
The ignition of my engine is defective	<i>Die Entzündung meiner Maschine ist schadhast</i>	Dee ent-tsün'-doong mi'-nair mah-shee'-nai ist shahd'-hahft
Will you please examine it?	<i>Wollen Sie bitte nachsehen?</i>	Woh'-len zee bit'-tai nahch'-sai-hen?
I want some petrol	<i>Ich möchte etwas Petroleum</i>	Ich merch'-tai et'-vahs pai-tro'-lai-oom
I wish to put up my car for the night	<i>Ich möchte mein Automobil für die Nacht einstellen</i>	Ich merch-tai mi'-n ah-oo-toh-moh'-beel fūrr dee nacht in'-shtel-len
Is there a garage near?	<i>Giebt es eine Remise in der Nähe?</i>	Geept es i'-nai pai-mee'-zai in dair nai'-hai?
Clean my machine, and put it in order	<i>Bitte reinigen Sie mir die Maschine und bringen Sie sie in Ordnung</i>	Bit'-tai rin'-ee-gen zee meer dee mah-shee'-nai oont bring'-en zee zee in ord'-noong

Shopping.	Einkäufe.	In'-koi-fai.
Baker	<i>Bäcker</i>	Beck'-er
Bootmaker	<i>Schuhmacher</i>	Shoo'-mahch'-er
Butcher	<i>Fleischer</i>	Flish'-er
Bookseller	<i>Buchhändler</i>	Booch-hent'-ler
Confectioner	<i>Zuckerbäcker</i>	Tsook'-er-beck'-er
Chemist	<i>Apotheker</i>	Ah-poh-tai'-ker
Draper	<i>Schnittwaarenhändler</i>	Shmitt'-vah-ren-hent'-ler
Greengrocer and fruiterer	<i>Gemüsehändler und Obsthändler</i>	Geh-mū-sai-hent'-ler oont obst'-hent'-ler

Grocer	<i>Materialwaren- händler (Krä- mer)</i>	Mah-tair'-ee-ahl-vah- ren-hent'-ler (Krai'- mer)
Hatter	<i>Hutmacher</i>	Hoot'-mahch-er
Hairdresser	<i>Haarkünstler (Barbier und Haarschneider)</i>	Hahr'-künstler (Bahr- beer oont Hahr'-shni- der)
Jeweller	<i>Juwelier</i>	Yoo-vel-leer'
Milliner	<i>Putzmacherin</i>	Poots'-mahch-air-in
Outfitter and hosier	<i>Kleidermagazin und Strumpf- warenhand- lung</i>	Kli'-dair-mah-gah- t seen' oont shtroompf'-vah-ren- hahnt'-loong
Stationer	<i>Papierhandlung</i>	Pah-peer'-hahnt'-loong
Tailor	<i>Schneider</i>	Shni-dair
Umbrella maker	<i>Regenschirmfa- brikant</i>	Rai'-g'n-sheerm-fah- bree-kahnt'
Watchmaker	<i>Uhrmacher</i>	Oorr'-mahch-air

At the Bookseller's and Stationer's.	<i>Beim Buchhändler und im Schreibwaren- laden.</i>	Bim Booch'-hent-ler oont im Shrib'-vah-ren- lah'-den.
Have you any English novels?	<i>Haben Sie eng- lische Novellen?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee aing'-lish- ai nob-vel'-len?
May I see your catalogue?	<i>Darf ich Ihren Katalog sehen?</i>	Dahrf ich eer'-en kah'- tah-log sai'-hen?
What is the price of this book?	<i>Was kostet dieses Buch?</i>	Vahs kos'-tet dee-zais booch?
Have you any illustrated magazines?	<i>Haben Sie illus- trierte Zeit- schriften?</i>	Hah'-b'n zee il-loos- treer'-tai tsit'-shrif- ten?
When do the English papers arrive?	<i>Wann treffen die englischen Zei- tungen ein?</i>	Vahn tref'-fen dee aing'-lish-en tsi- toong-en in?
Give me a packet of writing-paper	<i>Geben Sie mir ein Päckchen Schreib-papier</i>	Gai'-b'n zee meer in peck'-shen shrib'- pah-peer'

I want a packet of envelopes, pens, ink, lead-pencil, blotting-paper, diary, and a notebook, and a map of Germany	<i>Ich brauche ein Päckchen Kuverts, Federn, Tinte, Bleistifte, Löschpapier, ein Tagebuch, ein Notizbuch, und eine Karte von Deutschland</i>	<i>Ich brah-oo-chai in peck'-shen koo'-vairts, fai'-dairn, tin'-tai, bli-shtif-tai, lersh'-pah-peer, in tahg'-ai-booch, in noh'-teets-booch, oont i-nai kahr'-tai fon Doitsh'-lant</i>
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At the Bootmaker's.	Bein Schuhmacher.	Bim Shoo'-mahch-er.
Boots, shoes Slippers	<i>Stiefel, Schuhe Pantoffeln</i>	<i>Shtee'-f'l, shoo'-hai Pahn-tof'-feln</i>
I want a pair of boots	<i>Ich brauche ein Paar Stiefel</i>	<i>Ich brah-oo'-chai in pahr shtee'-f'l</i>
I prefer English or American style	<i>Ich ziehe englische oder amerikanische Façon vor</i>	<i>Ich tsee'-hai aing'-lish-ai oh'-dair ah-mair ee-kalm'-ish-ai fah'-song fohr.</i>
I would like to try on a pair	<i>Ich möchte ein Paar anprobieren</i>	<i>Ich merch-tai in pahr ahn'-proh-bee-ren</i>
These are too tight	<i>Diese sind zu eng</i>	<i>Dee-zai zint tsoo eng</i>
— too loose	<i>— zu weit</i>	<i>— tsoo vit</i>
These just fit me	<i>Diese passen mir gerade</i>	<i>Dee-zai pahs'-s'n meer gai-rah'-dai</i>
I will take these	<i>Ich will diese nehmen</i>	<i>Ich vill-dee'-zai nai'-men</i>
Have you ladies' shoes?	<i>Haben Sie Damenschuhe?</i>	<i>Hah'-b'n zee dah'-men shoo'-hai?</i>
What is the price of these?	<i>Was kosten diese?</i>	<i>Vats kos'-tet dee'-zai?</i>

At the Chemist's.	Belm Apotheke.	Bim Ah-poh-tai'-ker.
Pills	<i>Pillen</i>	Pil-len
Tincture	<i>Tinkturen</i>	Tink-too'-ren
Lotion	<i>Schönheitswasser</i>	Shērn'-hits-vahs'-ser
Prescription	<i>Rezept</i>	Rai-tsept'
Oil of..... <i>Öl</i> <i>ēr</i>
Salts	<i>Salze</i>	Sahl'-tsai
Powder	<i>Pulver</i>	Pool'-verr
Dose	<i>Dosis</i>	Doh'-sis
I do not feel well	<i>Ich fühle mich nicht wohl</i>	<i>Ich fū'-lai mieh nicht wohl</i>
My stomach is deranged	<i>Mein Magen ist nicht in Ordnung</i>	<i>Min mah'-gen ist nicht in ord'-noong</i>
Will you give me a dose of?	<i>Wollen Sie mir eine Dosis geben?</i>	<i>Voh-len zee meer i-nai doh'-sis gai'b'n?</i>
What do you recommend for a bad headache?	<i>Was -raten Sie mir für den Kopfschmerz?</i>	<i>Vahs rah'-t'n zee meer fūrr den kopf'-schmairtz?</i>
Give me an aperient	<i>Wollen Sie mir ein Abführungs (Laxier) Mittel geben</i>	<i>Voh'-len zee meer in ahb-fū - roongs-(lax- eer) mit'-t'l gai'-b'n</i>
I will take it now	<i>Ich will es jetzt einnehmen</i>	<i>Ich vill es yetst in'-nai-men</i>
I want a box of pills	<i>Ich möchte eine Schachtel Pillen haben</i>	<i>Ich merch-tai i-nai shahch'-t'l pil'-len hah'-b'n</i>
Will you make up this prescription?	<i>Wollen Sie mir gefälligst dieses Rezept besorgen (diese Arznei bereiten?)</i>	<i>Voh'-len zee meer gai-fail-igst dee'-zais rai-tsept bai-sor'-gen (dee'-zai ahrts'-nibai-ri'-t'n)?</i>
I will call for it later	<i>Ich will die Medizin später abholen</i>	<i>Ich vill dee mai-deets- een' shpai'-ter ahb-hoh'-len</i>

At the Draper's.	Beim Schnittwar- enhändler.	Bim Shnitt'-vah-ren- hent'-ler.
Silk, lace, cloth	Seide, Spitzen, Tuch	Si-dai, shpit'-tsen, tooch
Ribbon, veil, curtains	Band, Schleier, Vorhänge	Bahnt, shli'-er, fohr'- heng-ai
Tulle, gloves, parasol	Tüll, Handschuhe, Sonnenschirm	Tüll, hant'-shoo-hai, son'-nen-sheerm
Umbrella, hand- kerchief	Regenschirm Taschentuch	Rai'-g'n-sheerm, tahsh'-en-tooch
Collars, cuffs	Kragen, Manschet- ten	Krah'-g'n, mahn-shet t'n
Stockings, socks	Strümpfe, Socken	Strümp'-fai
Shirt	Hemd	Hemt
Neck-tie	Halstuch	Hahls'-tooch
Show me some blue ribbon	Zeigen Sie mir etwas blaues Band	Tsi'-gen zee meer et'- vahs blah - oo' - ais bahnt
What is the price of this per yard?	Was kostet das Meter davon?	Vahs kos'-tet dahs mai'- terr dah-fon?
That is too dear	Das is zu teuer	Dahs ist tsoo toi-err
Have you any cheaper?	Haben Sie etwas billigeres?	Hah'-b'n zee et'-vahs bil'-lig-air-es?
This will not do	Das passt nicht	Dahs pahst nicht
Have you any bet- ter quality?	Haben Sie eine bessere Qualität	Hah'-b'n zee i'-nai bes'- ser-ai Kah-lee-tait'?
Send it to my hotel	Senden Sie es nach meinem Hotel	Sen'-den zee es nach mi'-nem hoh-tel'



At the
Hairdresser's.

Haarschneide-
Salon.

Hahr'-shni-dai-Sah-
lohn'.

I want a shave

*Ich möchte mich
rasieren lassen*

*Ich merch'-tai mich rah-
zeer'-en lahs'-sen*

I want my hair-
cut

*Ich möchte mir das
Haar schneiden
lassen*

*Ich merch'-tai meer
dahs hahr shni'-d'n
lahs'-sen*

Cut it short

*Schneiden Sie es
kurz*

Shni'-d'n zee es koorts

I would like a
shampoo

*Ich möchte das
Haar gewas-
chen bekommen*

*Ich merch'-tai dahs
hahr gai-vahsh'-en
bai-kom'-men*

Would you like
a dry friction,
Sir?

*Möchten Sie eine
trockene Rei-
bung?*

*Merch'-ten zee i'-nai
trock'-en-ai ri-
boong?*

Would you like a
little powder?

*Möchten Sie etwas
Puder haben?*

*Merch'-ten zee et'-vahs
poo'-der hah'-b'n?*

Shall I put some brilliantine on your hair?	<i>Soll ich etwas Brillantine darauf tun?</i>	<i>Soll ich et'-vahs bril-lee- ahn-teen' dah-rah'- oof toon?</i>
How much is that?	<i>Was macht das?</i>	<i>Vahs mahcht dahs?</i>

At the Hatter's and Milliner's.	<i>Im Hutladen und bei der Putzmacherin.</i>	<i>Im Hoot'-lah-d'n oont bi dair Poots-mahch- air-in.</i>
I want a felt hat	<i>I brauche einen Filzhut</i>	<i>Ich brah-oo-chai i-nen filts'-hoot</i>
— straw hat	<i>— Strohhut</i>	<i>— shtroh'-hoot</i>
— a cloth cap	<i>— eine Tuch- mütze</i>	<i>— i'-nai tooch'-müts- ai</i>
I will take this	<i>Ich will diesen nehmen</i>	<i>Ich vill dee'zen nai'- men</i>
This is a pretty hat, Madame	<i>Dies ist ein hüb- scher Hut, gnädige Frau</i>	<i>Deez ist in hüb'-sher hoot, gnai'-dig - ai frah-oo'</i>
That suits you well	<i>Der passt Ihnen gut</i>	<i>Dair pahst ee'-nen goot</i>
I do not like those flowers; those feathers	<i>Ich mag diese Blumen(Federn) nicht leiden</i>	<i>Ich mahg dee'-zai bloo'- men (fai'-dairn) nicht li'-d'n</i>
Can you change the flowers for others?	<i>Können Sie die Blumen gegen andere umtau- schen?</i>	<i>Kern'-nen zee dee bloo- men gai'-g'n ahn'- dair-ai oom-tah-oo'- sh'n?</i>
That hat is too large	<i>Jener Hut ist zu gross</i>	<i>Yai-ner hoot ist tsoo grohs</i>
What is the price of this one?	<i>Was kostet dieser?</i>	<i>Vahs kos'-tet dee'-zair?</i>
I will take it with me	<i>Ich will ihn mit- nehmen</i>	<i>Ich vill een mit'-nai- men</i>

At the Tailor's.	Beim Schnelder.	Bim Shni-der.
I want a suit of clothes	<i>Ich brauche einen Anzug</i>	Ich brah-oo'-chai i' nen ahn'-tsoog
— frock suit	— <i>einen Gehan- zug</i>	— i-nen gai'-ahn- tsoog
— dress suit	— <i>einen Frack- anzug</i>	— i'-nen frahk'-ahn- tsoog
I want a coat, vest	<i>Ich möchte einen Rock, eine Weste</i>	Ich merch-tai i'-nen rock, i-nai vest-ai
— trousers	— <i>eine Hose</i>	— i'-nai hoh'-zai
— overcoat	— <i>einen Über- rock</i>	— i-nen ū'-bair-rock
Can you measure me now?	<i>Wollen Sie mir Maass nehmen?</i>	Voh'-len zee meer mahs nai-men?
I want my suit by Monday next	<i>Ich brauche mei- nen Anzug bis nächsten Mon- tag</i>	Ich brah-oo'-chai mi'- nen ahn'-tsoog bis neck-sten mon'-tag
What is your charge for a suit?	<i>Was berechnen Sie für einen Anzug</i>	Vahs bai-rech-nen zee fürr i'-nen ahn'- tsoog?
This coat is too tight here	<i>Dieser Rock ist zu eng hier</i>	Dee'-zair rock ist tsoo eng heer
These trousers do not fit well	<i>Diese Hose passt mir nicht</i>	Dee'-zai hoh'-zai pahst meer nicht
At the Watchmaker's and Jeweller's.	Beim Uhrmacher und Juwelier.	Bim Oorr'-mahcher oont Yoo-vel-leer.
Watch, clock, ring, brooch, ear-rings	<i>Taschenuhr, Wand-Uhr, Ring, Brosche, Ohr-Ringe</i>	Tahsh'-en-oor, vahnt oorr, ring, broh'-shai, ohr'-ring-ai
Show me a gold watch	<i>Zeigen Sie mir gefalligst eine goldene Ta- schenuhr</i>	Tsi-gen zee meer gai- fail-ligst i'-nai gold'- en-ai tahsh'-en-oorr

I like this one; what is the price?	<i>Ich möchte diese; was kostet sie?</i>	<i>Ich merch'-tai dee'-nai; vahs kos'-tet zee?</i>
I would like to see some rings with diamonds and pearls	<i>Ich würde gern ei- nige Ringe mit Diamanten und Perlen sehen</i>	<i>Ich vūr'-daigairn i'-nee- gai ring'-ai mit di-ah- mahn'-t'n oont pair'- len sai'-hen</i>
This is a pretty one	<i>Dies ist eine hübsche Uhr</i>	<i>Deez ist i'-nai hübsh'-ai oor</i>
It is much too dear	<i>Das ist aber viel zu teuer</i>	<i>Dahs ist ah'-ber feel tsoo toi'-err</i>
I like that set with jewels	<i>Ich hätte eine Vor- liebe für diese Juwelengarnitur</i>	<i>Ich het'-tai i'-nai fohr- lee'-bai fūr dee'-zai yoo-vel'-en-gahr'-nee- toor</i>

Telegrams and Letters.

To the proprietor,
Hotel... ..
at.....

Please reserve for
me two single
and one double
bedroom

You may expect
us this evening
by the train
arriving at.....

Please do not
expect us this
evening, delay
caused through
illness, will wire
you to-morrow

Should Mr.
call at your
hotel for me,

Telegramme und Briefe.

*An den Besitzer
Hotel
in*

*Ich bitte Sie mir
zwei Schlafzim-
mer mit einem
Bett und eines
mit zwei Betten
zu reserviren*

*Erwarten Sie uns
heute Abend mit
dem Zug.....*

*Erwarten Sie uns
nicht heute
Abend, Verzö-
gerung durch
Krankheit, tele-
grafiren morgen*

*Wenn Herr.....in
Ihrem Hotel
nach mir fragen*

Tel-ai-gram'-mal oont Breef'-ai.

*Ahn den bai-sits'-air
Hoh'-tel... ..
in.....*

*Ich bit'-tai zie meer tsvi
shlahf'-t'zim-mair mit
i'-nem bett oont i'-
nais mit tsvi bet'-t'n
tsoo rai-zair-veer'-en*

*Air-vahr'-t'n zee oonss
hoi'-tai ah'-bent mit
dem tsoog*

*Air-vahr'-t'n zee oonss
nicht hoi'-tai ah'-
bent, fair-tserg'-gai-
roong doorch krahnk'-
hit, tel-ai-grahf-ee'-
ren mor'-g'n*

*Venn Hairr in ee'-
rem hoh-tel' nahch
meer frah'-g'n sol'.*

kindly tell him I shall arrive to-morrow	<i>sollte, so sagen Sie ihm, bitte, dass ich morgen ankommen werde</i>	tai, soh sah'-gen zee eem, bit'-tai, dahs ich mor'-g'n ahn'-kom- men vair'-dai
Please telegraph to Hotel.....atwhether rooms are re- served	<i>Telegrafiren Sie, bitte, nach dem Hotelin.... ob Zimmer res- ervirt sind</i>	Tel - ai - grafh - eer' - en zee, bit'-tai, nach dem Hoh-tel'..... in.....ob tsim'-mair rai-zair-veert' zind
To the head-porter Hotel.....at....	<i>Anden Portier des Hotel.....in....</i>	Ah den pohr'-tee-ai Hoh-tel'.....in.....
Please forward to my address the portmanteau I left behind.	<i>Bitte senden Sie meinen Mantel- sack, den ich zurück liess, an meine Adresse.</i>	Bit'-tai sen'-den zee mi'-nen mahn'-t'l- sahk, den ich tsoo- rück leess, ahn mi- nai ah-dres'-sai.
With many thanks	<i>Bestens dankend</i>	Bes-tenz tahnk-ent
To the station- master at Lost in second class compart- ment, a small silver-mounted flask.	<i>An den Stations- vorsteherin..... Verloren in zweiter Klasse Abteilung ein kleines silber- nes Flacon</i>	Ahn den Stah'-tsee- ohns-fohr-shtai'-hair in.....Fair-loh'-ren in tsvi-ter klahs'-sai ahb-ti'-loong in kli'- nais sil'-bair-nais flah'-kon.
Reply paid	<i>Antwort bezahlt (R.P.)</i>	Ahnt'-vort bai-tsahlt' (R.P.)
Pocket-book lost, containing val- uables, in first class compart- ment next to restaurant-car	<i>Taschenbuch ver- loren enthalt- end Wertsachen in erster Klasse Abteilung, nahe beim Restau- rations-Wagen</i>	Tahsh'-en-booch fair- loh'-ren ent-hahlt'- end vait'-sahch-en in air'-stair klahs'-sai ahb-ti'-loong, nah'- hai bim res-toh- rahnts'-vah'-g'n
Please have search made. Staying at Ho- tel.....at.....	<i>Bittenachforschen. Wohne Hotel... in.....</i>	Bit'-tai nach-for'-shen. Voh'-nai Hoh-tel'... in.....

To Mr.....at..... Arrived safely, pleasant pas- sage, proceed- ing on journey	<i>Herrn..... in..... Kam wohlbehalten an, angenehme Reise, fahre heute weiter</i>	Hairrnin..... Kahm vohl'-bai-hahl'- t'n ahn, ahn'-gai- naim ri'-zai, fah'-rai hoi'-tai vi'-ter
Arriving at six, meet us on landing	<i>Ankunft Sechs Uhr, abholen am Landungsplatz</i>	Ahn'-koonft zecks oorr, ahb - hoh' - len ahn lahn'-doongz-plahts
To the Postmaster in.....	<i>Herrn Postsekre- tair in.....</i>	Hairrn Post-sek-rai- tair in.....
Sir, Should there be any letters directed to me lying at kindly forward them immedi- ately addressed "Poste Res- tante"..... and accept my best thanks. Yours respect- fully	<i>Geehrter Herr! Sollte in..... irgend ein Brief für mich da sein so wollen Sie den- selben umgehend nachsenden an: "Postlagernd" für welches ich meinen besten Dank sage Hochachtungs- voll</i>	Gai-air-ter Hairr! Sol'-tai in.....eer'- gend in breef fûrr mich sin so voh'-len zee den-sel'-ben oom- gai'-hend nahch-sen'- den ahn "Post-lah'- gairnd" fûrr vel'-chais mi'- nen bes - ten tahnk sah'-gai Hohch - ahch'-toongs- vohl

Asking for
information.

*Einholen von
Auskunft.*

In-hoh'-len fon Ah-oos'-
koonft.

Dear Sir,

*Sehr geehrter
Herr!*

Zair gai-air'-ter Hairr,

Being about to
visit and
desiring to dis-
pose of a very
valuable pic-
ture, I shall
esteem it a

*Indem ich im
Begriffe bin.....
zu besuchen um
ein sehr wert-
volles Gemälde
käuflich abzu-
geben, wäre ich*

In-dem ich im bai-
greef'-ai bin
tsoo bai - zooch' - en
oom in zair vairt'-
fol-lais, gai-mel'-dai
koif'-lich ahb'-tsoo-
gai'-b'n, vai'-rai ich

great favour if you could recommend me a reputable firm to whom I could address myself.

Whilst thanking you in advance, I beg you to accept the assurance of my high esteem.

Your obedient servant,

To Mr.

Sir,

The bearer of this letter is my honoured friend Mr. who is now on a visit to, and I beg to recommend him warmly to you. I shall feel exceedingly obliged to you if you will kindly extend to him any assistance in your power whilst he is in

Ihnen zu grossem Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir eine gute Firma angeben würden, an welche ich mich wenden könnte

Ihnen im Voraus meinen besten Dank sagend zeichne ich mit vorzüglicher.

Hochachtung ergebenst

Herrn.....

*Geehrter Herr !
Überbringer dieses ist mein geschätzter Freund, Herr, welcher im Begriff ist..... zu besuchen und welchen ich Ihnen auf das wärmste empfehle. Ich wäre Ihnen ausserordentlich verbunden, wenn Sie ihm nach Kräften Ihre Unterstützung ange-deihen liessen, während er inweilt.*

ee'-nen tsoo grohs'-sem tahnk fair-pflichtet, venn zee meer i-nai goo-tai feer'-mah ahn'-gai'-b'n wūr'-den, ahn vel'-chai ich mich ven'-d'n kern'-tai

Ee'-nen im fohr-ah-oos' mī'-nen bes-ten tahnk sah-gend tsich'-nai ich mit fohr-tsüg-lich-er.

Hoch-ach'-toong air-gai'-benst.

Hairren.....

Gai-air'-ter Hairr,
Ü'-bair-bring'-er dee'-zais ist min gaishts'-er froind, Hairr... vel'-cher im bai-greef ist.....tsoo bai-soochen oont vel'-chen ich ee-nen ah-oof' dahs vaim'-stai em-pfai'-lai. Ich vai'-rai ee'-nen ah-oos'-sair-ord'-ent-lich fair-boon'-d'n, venn zee eem nahch kret'-t'n ee'-rai oon'-tair-stūt'-tsoong ahn'-gai-di-hen lees'-sen, vah'-rend air in...vilt.

With my kind regards, I remain, yours most sincerely,	<i>Mit besten Grüs- sen verbleibe ich, Ihr aufrich- tiger.....</i>	Mit bes'-t'n grūs'-sen fair-bli'-bai ich, Eer ah - oof - rich' - tee- ger.....
Form of Bill of Exchange.	<i>Wechsel-Formular.</i>	Vech'-s'l-For-moo-lahr'
Three months after date pay to..... or order, the sum of..... for value recei- ved	<i>Drei Monate dato zahlen Sie anoder order die Summe vonWert em- pfangen</i>	Dri moh'-nah'-tai dah'- toh tsah'-len zee ahnoh'-dair or'-dair dee soom'-mai fon.... vairt em-pfahng'-en
Form of Invitation.	<i>Muster für Einladungen.</i>	Moos'-tair für In-lah'- doong-en.
Mr..... presents his compli- ments to Mr. ... and requests the pleasure of his company to dinner on at seven o'clock	<i>Herr..... giebt sich die Ehre Herrn..... für den.....sieben Uhr zum Diner zu bitten.</i>	Hairr geept sich dee ai'-rai Hairrn..... für den.....see'-b'n oorr tsoom dee'-nai tsoo bit'-t'n
Accepting an Invitation.	<i>Annahme einer Einladung.</i>	Ahn'-nah-mai i'-nair In-lah'-doong.
Mr. presents his compli- ments to Mr. and begs to say he will have great pleasure in ac- cepting Mr.... ... kind invita- tion to dinner.	<i>Herr..... dankt bestens für die freundliche Ein- ladung zum Diner und wird derselben mit Vergnügen Fol- ge leisten</i>	Hairr tahnkt bes'- tens für dee froind'- lich-ai in-lah'-doong tsoom dee'-nai oont veert dair - sel' - ben mit fair-gnū'-gen fol'- gai lis'-ten

GERMAN GRAMMAR AT A GLANCE.

German words are divided into ten *parts of speech*, viz.,

1. The Article, der Artikel, *or* das Geschlechtswort. 2. The Noun, das Hauptwort. 3. The Adjective Pronoun, das Bestimmungswort. 4. The Adjective, das Eigenschaftswort. 5. The Pronoun, das Fürwort, 6. The Verb, das Zeitwort. 7. The Adverb, das Umstandswort. 8. The Preposition, das Verhältnisswort. 9. The Conjunction, das Bindewort. 10. The Interjection, das Ausrufungswort.

The Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun and Verb, suffer inflexion to denote number, gender, person, case and tense.

There are three Genders viz.: Masculine, Männlich; Feminine, weiblich; and Neuter, Sächlich.

Two numbers, viz.: Singular, Einzahl; and Plural, Mehrzahl. Four cases, viz.; Nominative, Genitive, Dative and Accusative.

THE ARTICLE.

The Definite Article *der, die, das, the*; are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	for all genders.
N.	der	die	das	<i>die, the</i>
G.	des	der	des	<i>der, of the</i>
D.	dem	der	dem	<i>den, to the</i>
Acc.	den	die	das	<i>die, the</i>

The following words, which are often substituted for the definite article are similarly declined:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Plural for all genders.
dieser	diese	dieses, <i>this, that</i>	diese, <i>these</i>
jener	jene	jenes, <i>that</i>	jene, <i>those</i>
welcher	welche	welches, <i>which?</i>	welche, <i>which?</i>
jeder	jede	jedes, <i>every</i>	no plural

The definite article must be used before names of streets, seasons, months and days.

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is thus declined:

N.	ein	eine	ein, <i>a, an</i>
G.	eines	einer	eines, <i>of a, of an</i>
D.	einem	einer	einem, <i>to a, to an</i>
Acc.	einen	eine	ein, <i>a, an</i>

THE NOUN.

GENDER OF NOUNS. All names of males are *masculine*, so are names of seasons, months, days, winds, stones, and derivatives in *el, en, er, ich, ling*. Names of females are *feminine*, also names of plants, flowers, fruits, rivers, and derivatives ending in *at, de, e, ei, in, ung, schaft, keit*. Neuter are words ending in *chen, lein*, names of countries, towns, and materials, with few exceptions. Most abstract and collective nouns beginning with *Ge*.

THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

The declension of nouns present many difficulties, and are variously classified by grammarians. The division into *weak* and *strong* declensions will be found easiest to grasp. The characteristic feature of the *weak* declension is the addition of *n* or *en* to form the genitive case singular, whilst that of the *strong* declension the genitive singular takes *e* or *es*; of *e* or *er* with or without modification of the vowel in the plural. Nouns of the *weak* declension never modify. The vowels suffering modification are *a, o, u*, and the diphthong *au*. (See notes on pronunciation.)

STRONG NOUNS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

	Singular	MASCULINE.	Plural.
N.	der Sohn, <i>the son</i>	die Söhn-e, <i>the sons</i>	
G.	des Sohn-es, <i>of the son</i>	der Söhn-e, <i>of the sons</i>	
D.	dem Sohn-(e), <i>to the son</i>	den Söhn-en, <i>to the sons</i>	
Acc.	den Sohn, <i>the son</i>	die Söhn-e, <i>the sons</i>	
N.	der Hund, <i>the dog</i>	die Hund-e, <i>the dogs</i>	
G.	des Hund-es, <i>of the dog</i>	der Hund-e, <i>of the dogs</i>	
D.	dem Hund, <i>the dog</i>	den Hund-en, <i>to the dogs</i>	
Acc.	den Hund, <i>the dog</i>	die Hund-e, <i>the dogs</i>	

FEMININE.

N.	die Magd, <i>the girl</i>	die Mägd-e, <i>the girls</i>
G.	der Magd, <i>of the girl</i>	der Mägd-e, <i>of the girls</i>
D.	der Magd, <i>to the girl</i>	den Mägd-en, <i>to the girls</i>
Acc.	die Magd, <i>the girl</i>	die Mägd-e, <i>the girls</i>

NEUTER.

N.	das Tier, <i>the animal</i>	die Tier-e, <i>the animals</i>
G.	des Tier-(e)s, <i>of the animal</i>	der Tier-e, <i>of the animals</i>
D.	dem Tier-e, <i>to the animal</i>	den Tier-en, <i>to the animals</i>
Acc.	das Tier, <i>the animal</i>	die Tier-e, <i>the animals</i>

It will be noticed from the above that the cases of German Nouns are very important. The *Nominative case* plays the same part as in English. The *Accusative case* corresponds to the *Direct Object*, the *Genitive* to the *Possessive case* and the *Dative* to the *Indirect Object*.

Study carefully the following examples :—

- N. Der Sohn ist fleissig, *the son is diligent*.
 G. Die Pferde des Sohnes sind stark, *the son's horses are strong*.
 D. Er gab es dem Sohne, *he gave it to the son*.
 Acc. Der Vater liebt den Sohn, *the father loves the son*.

Note.—Feminine Nouns do not change in the Singular. Neuter Nouns are the same in the Nominative and Accusative cases.

NOUNS DECLINED.

- (a) like der Sohn with modification in plural: der Fuss, *the foot*; der Altar, *the altar*; der Fluss, *the river*; der Bach, *the brook*.
 (b) like der Hund (without modification in plural); der Arm, *the arm*; der Tag, *the day*; der Schuh, *the shoe*.
 (c) like die Magd: Die Nacht, *the night*; die Gans, *the goose*; die Kuh, *the cow*; die Maus, *the mouse*; (plural, die Mäuse).
 (d) like das Tier: Das Haar, *the hair*; das Papier, *the paper*; das Los, *the lot*; das Hindernis (gen.: des Hindernisses, plural; die Hindernisse), *the obstacle*.

STRONG NOUNS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Nouns ending in er, el, em, en, lein, e.

MASCULINE.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Bruder, <i>the brother</i>	die Brüder, <i>the brothers</i>
G. des Bruders, <i>of the brother</i>	der Brüder, <i>of the brothers</i>
D. dem Bruder, <i>to the brother</i>	den Brüdern, <i>to the brothers</i>
Acc. den Bruder, <i>the brother</i>	die Brüder, <i>the brothers</i>

FEMININE.

Singular.	Plural.
N. die Tochter, <i>the daughter</i>	die Töchter, <i>the daughters</i>
G. der Tochter, <i>of the daughter</i>	der Töchter, <i>of the daughters</i>
D. der Tochter, <i>to the daughter</i>	den Töchtern, <i>to the daughters</i>
Acc. die Tochter, <i>the daughter</i>	die Töchter, <i>the daughters</i>

NEUTER.

Singular.

Plural.

N.	das Messer, <i>the knife</i>	die Messer, <i>the knives</i>
G.	des Messers, <i>of the knife</i>	der Messer, <i>of the knives</i>
D.	dem Messer, <i>to the knife</i>	den Messern, <i>to the knives</i>
Acc.	das Messer, <i>the knife</i>	die Messer, <i>the knives</i>

NOUNS declined (a) like der Bruder: der Vater; der Apfel, *the apple*; (b) like der Maler: der Tropfen, *the drop*; (c) like das Messer: das Mädchen, *the girl*.

Example: Ich gab dem Bruder (dat., indirect object) des Malers (possessive) einen Apfel (acc., direct object). *I gave (to) the brother of the painter an apple.*

The only STRONG MASC. NOUN in e is:—

der Käse, *the cheese* (des Käses, dem Käse, den Käse pl. die Käse). Strong Neuters in e are: das Gebirge, *the mountain-chain*; das Gemälde, *the painting*; das Gebäude, *the building*.

The only STRONG FEM. NOUNS in er are:—die Tochter, die Mutter.

The only NEUTER in er which always modifies is:—das Kloster, *the convent*, pl. die Klöster.

STRONG NOUNS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Masculines and Neuters with plurals in er.

MASCULINE.

Singular.

Plural.

N.	der Mann, <i>the man</i>	die Männ-er, <i>the men</i>
G.	des Mann-es, <i>of the man</i>	der Männ-er, <i>of the men</i>
D.	dem Mann-(e), <i>to the man</i>	den Männ-ern, <i>to the men</i>
Acc.	den Mann, <i>the man</i>	die Männ-er, <i>the men</i>

NEUTER.

N.	das Haus, (<i>house</i>)	die Häus-er, (<i>houses</i>)
G.	des Haus-es	der Häus-er
D.	dem Haus-e	den Häus-ern
A.	das Haus	die Häus-er
N.	das Kind. (<i>child</i>)	die Kind-er, (<i>children</i>)
G.	des Kind-es	der Kind-er
D.	dem Kind-e	den Kind-ern
A.	das Kind	die Kind-er

Note.—Nouns of this class modify the stem-vowels *a, o, u*, into *ä, ö, ü, äu*.

Example:—Wem gehört das Haus? Es gehört den Kindern. (Indirect Object) *To whom does the house belong? It belongs to the children.*

NOUNS DECLINED.

(a) like der Mann: der Wald, *the forest*: der Wurm, *the worm*.

(b) like das Haus: das Buch, *the book*; das Huhn, *the hen*; das Blatt, *the leaf*; das Fass, *the cask*; das Loch, *the aperture*.

(c) like das Kind: das Ei, *the egg*; das Nest, *the nest*.

THE WEAK DECLENSION includes all masculine and most feminine nouns ending in *e*; most feminine nouns, except those mentioned, are included in the *strong* declension, and a few masculine monosyllables.

THE MIXED DECLENSION contains nouns whose terminations follow the *strong* declension in the Singular, and the weak declension in the Plural.

MIXED DECLENSIONS.

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.		Neuter.
N.	der Vetter, (<i>cousin</i>)	das Bett, (<i>bed</i>)	Auge (<i>eye</i>)
G.	des Vetters	des Bettes	Auges
D.	dem Vetter	dem Bette	Auge
A.	den Vetter	das Bett	Auge

PLURAL.

N.	die Vettern	die Betten	Augen
G.	der Vettern	der Betten	Augen
D.	den Vettern	den Betten	Augen
A.	die Vettern	die Betten	Augen

Example:—Des Vetters Hund lag auf dem Bette.

The cousin's dog lay on the bed.

NOUNS DECLINED.

(a) like der Vetter: der Bauer, *the peasant*; der Nachbar, *the neighbour*; der Stiefel, *the boot*; der Pantoffel, *the slipper*.

(b) like das Bett, *the bed*: das Hemd, *the shirt*; das Ohr, *the ear*.

(c) like das Auge, *the eye*: das Ende, *the end*.

Notice some FOREIGN NOUNS OF MIXED DECLENSIONS.

das Adverb, *the adverb*, des Adverbs, pl. die Adverbien.
 das Mineral, *the mineral*, des Minerals, plural die Mineralien or Minerale.

WEAK NOUNS.

		SINGULAR.		
		Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
N.	der Knabe	die Frau	Blume	das Herz
	(<i>the boy</i>)	(<i>the woman</i>)	(<i>the flower</i>)	(<i>the heart</i>)
G.	des Knaben	der Frau	Blume	des Herzens
D.	dem Knaben	der Frau	Blume	dem Herzen
A.	den Knaben	die Frau	Blume	das Herz

PLURAL.

N.	die	{ Knaben	Frauen	Blumen	Herzen
G.	der	{ Knaben	Frauen	Blumen	Herzen
D.	den	{ Knaben	Frauen	Blumen	Herzen
A.	die	{ Knaben	Frauen	Blumen	Herzen

NOUNS DECLINED—

- (a) like der Knabe : der Neffe ; der Kranke, *the invalid*.
 (b) like die Frau ; die Person, *the person* ; die Uhr, *the clock*.
 (c) like die Blume : die Nichte, *the niece* ; Puppe, Schwester ; die Gabel, *the fork* ; die Feder, *the pen*.

indirect. direct obj.

Example :—Die Hausfrau reicht der Nichte die Gabeln.
The lady of the house hands forks to the niece.

der Herr, *the master* ; des Herrn, plur. die Herren. der Ochs, (also Ochse), *the ox* ; des Ochsen, plur. die Ochsen

Feminines in in change this suffix in the plural into innen die Löwin, *the lioness*, (plur.) die Löwinnen.

The only neuter of this class with a plural is das Herz, *the heart*, with irregular gen. sing. des Herzens.

Plural of weak nouns do not modify in any gender.

MASCULINE NOUNS WITH DOUBLE NOMINATIVES.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	der Name(n), <i>name</i>	die Namen
G.	des Namens	der Namen
D.	dem Namen	den Namen
A.	den Namen	die Namen

NOUNS DECLINED like der Name(n) :

Plural.

der Buchstabe n) <i>letter</i>	des Buchstaben(s)	Buchstaben
„ Drache(n) <i>dragon</i>	„ Drachens	Drachen
„ Fels or Felsen <i>rock</i>	„ Felsens	Felsen
„ Friede, <i>rarely</i> : Frieden	<i>peace</i> des Friedens	No plural !
„ Funke(n), <i>spark</i>	des Funken	Funken
„ Gedanke, <i>rarely</i> :		
„ Gedanken, <i>thought</i>	„ Gedankens	Gedanken
„ Glaube(n), <i>faith</i>	„ Glaubens	No plural !
„ Haufe(n), <i>heap</i>	„ Haufens	Haufen
„ Same(n), <i>seed</i>	„ Samens	Samen
„ Schade(n), <i>injury</i>	„ Schadens	Schäden

IRREGULAR PLURALS OF NOUNS.

der Edelmann, *the nobleman*, pl. die Edelleute.

The following form their plurals in the same way :

der Handelsmann, *trader*, der Kaufmann, *tradesman*, der Landsmann, *fellow-countryman*, der Hauptmann, *captain*, der Landmann, *countryman*, der Seemann, *sailor*.

Other compounds of Mann adopt the ordinary Plural :

der Biedermann, *the honourable man*, pl. die Biedermänner
 der Staatsmann, *the statesman*, pl. die Staatsmänner.

OTHER IRREGULAR PLURALS.

der Bau, <i>the building</i>	pl. Bauten, <i>structures</i>
der Betrug, <i>the fraud</i>	„ Betrügereien, <i>fraudulent acts</i>
der Dank, <i>the thanks</i>	„ Danksagungen <i>expressions of gratitude</i>
das Unglück <i>the misfortune</i>	pl Unglücksfälle <i>mishaps</i> [<i>tude</i>]
der Kummer, <i>grief</i>	pl. Kümmernisse <i>griefs</i>
der Rat, <i>the counsel</i>	„ Ratschläge, <i>suggestions</i>
but der Rat <i>the councillor</i>	„ Räte, <i>councillors</i>)
der Raub, <i>the robbery</i>	„ Räubereien, <i>robbery</i>
der Segen, <i>the blessing</i>	„ Segnungen, <i>blessing</i>
der Streit, <i>the dispute</i>	„ Streitigkeiten, <i>disputes</i>
der Zank, <i>the quarrel</i>	„ Zänkereien, <i>squabbles</i>

Notice also : der Blitz, *lightning* Blitzstrahlen, *flashes of*
 der Regen, *rain* Regengüsse, *showers* [*lightning*]

IRREGULAR FOREIGN NOUNS.

Singular.	Plural.
das Adjektiv, <i>adjective</i>	Adjektive or Adjectiva, Lat. neut
„ Drama, <i>drama</i>	Dramen or Dramas, Greek. neut
„ Komma, <i>comma</i>	Kommata or Kommas „
der Musikus or Musicus, <i>music'ans</i>	Musici, Latin Masc.
das Verbum <i>verb</i>	Verba or Verben, Latin neuter
der Seraph, <i>seraph</i>	Seraphim, Hebrew

N. Jesus Christus

G. Jesu Christi

D. Jesu Christo

A. Jesum Christum

Also the shortened form Jesus Christ is used, as in , Wir danken dem Herrn Jesu(s) Christ. *We thank the Lord Jesus Christ.*

Example :— Wer kennt nicht die Dramen des Dichters Shakespeare? *Who does not know the dramas of the poet Shakespeare?*

GERMAN PLURALS IN S.

die Jungens, *the boys*; meine Jungens, *my boys*; die Kerls, *the fellows*; are the plurals of der Junge, meine Junge, der Kerl (borrowed from the Low German).

SIMILAR PLURALS are:—

der Papa, <i>the papa</i>	pl. die Papas
die Mama, <i>the mama</i>	„ die Mamas
der Uhu, <i>the eagle-owl</i>	„ die Uhus

FOREIGN NOUNS with s in the Plural:—

das Billet, *ticket*; das Sofa, *sofa*; die Villa, *villa*.

NOUNS denoting weights, measures, &c., (in a collective sense).

Sechs Pfund, *six pounds*.

Sieben Kilogramm, *seven kilograms*.

Acht Hut Zucker, *eight loaves of sugar* (but acht Hüte, *eight hats*)

Fünf Faden tief, *five fathoms deep* (but fünf Fäden *five threads*)

Zwei Fuss neun Zoll, *two feet nine inches* (but zwei Füße, *two feet*, Zölle, *imposts. duty*).

Drei Glas Bier, *three glasses (full) of beer* (but drei Gläser, *three glasses*).

Zwei Gross sind vier und zwanzig Dutzend, *two gross are 24 dozen.*

Zwei Ries Papier sind 40 Buch oder 960 Bogen, *two reams of paper are 40 quires, 960 sheets* but Bücher, *books*; Bogen, *bows, arcs.*

NOUNS denoting money, time, troops, &c. (in a collective sense).

Neun Mark zehn Pfennig, *nine shillings one penny.*

(Pfennige are single coins about $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing each).

Es war sechs Uhr, *it was six o'clock.*

Wir speisten um halb sieben Uhr, *we dined at half-past six.*

Wieviel Uhr ist's jetzt? *what is the time now?*

Es schlägt eben ein Uhr, *it is just striking one.*

(but eine Uhr, *a watch*; sechs Uhren, *six watches.*)

Das Heer zählte zwanzigtausend Mann, *the army counted twenty thousand men.*

Sie kamen drei Mann, *they came three men deep.*

(but Männer men individually).

NOUNS with plural forms only :—

die Blattern, Pocken, *the small pox*; die Einkünfte, *the income, revenue*; die Eltern, *the parents*; die Gebrüder, *the brothers (in the same firm)*; die Geschwister, *the brother(s) and sister(s)*; die Kosten, Unkosten, *the cost(s) expense(s)*; die Socken, *the socks*; die Trümmer, *the ruins, débris.*

Note—Some English plurals have to be rendered in German by singulars :—

a pair of spectacles, eine Brille; *a pair of scissors*, eine Schere; *a pair of tongs*, eine Zange.

THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

These are divided into three classes, viz. :—Demonstrative, Interrogative and Indefinite Numeral, and are generally followed by a noun. When not followed they are called Indefinite Pronouns.

Demonstrative Adjectives are :—dieser, *this, that*; jener, *that*; solcher, *such*; derselbe, *the same*, der, die, das nämliche, *the same*; der, die, das andere, *the other*; dieser, jener, solcher. [See under Definite Article].

Derselbe is declined as follows :—

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	for all genders.
N.	derselb-e	dieselb-e	dasselb-e	dieselb-en
G.	desselb-en	derselb-en	desselb-en	derselb-en
D.	demselb-en	derselb-en	demselb-en	denselb-en
A.	denselb-en	dieselb-e	dasselb-e	dieselb-en

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES.

welcher ? welche ? welches ? *which ? what ?*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	for all genders.
N.	welch-er	welch-e	welch-es, <i>which ?</i>	welch-e
G.	welch-es	welch-er	welch-es, <i>of which ?</i>	welch-er
D.	welch-em	welch-er	welch-em, <i>to which ?</i>	welch-en
A.	welch-en	welch-e	welch-es, <i>which ?</i>	welch-e

Note The form Was für ein, eine, ein ? *what kind of ?*

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES are :—mein *my*, dein *thy*, sein *his, its*, unser *our*, euer *your*, ihr *their, her, its*, Ihr *your*, and kein *no, none, not any*, all of which are declined as follows :—

N.	dein	dein-e	dein, <i>thy</i>	dein-e
G.	dein-es	dein-er	dein-es, <i>of thy</i>	dein-er
D.	dein-em	dein-er	dein-em, <i>to thy</i>	dein-en
A.	dein-en	dein-e	dein, <i>thy</i>	dein-e

THE INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE.

These are :—

jeder, jede, jedes, *every, each*

aller, alle, alles, pl. alle, *all*

mancher, manche, manches, *many a*, pl. manche, *some*

kein, keine, kein, pl. keine, *no, none*

viel, viel(e), viel, pl. viele, *many*

wenig, wenig(e), wenig, pl. wenige, *few*

REMARKS. Note *all the boys*, alle Knaben ; *not alle die Knaben*. Both the sisters, die beiden Schwestern. Both my sisters, meine beiden Schwestern. I have (some) bread, ich habe Brot.

THE ADJECTIVE.

When the Adjective is used with the verb *to be* it is invariable as *die Tochter ist klein*, *the daughter is small*; but when it is used in its qualitative sense it is then declined in three ways according.

- (1) Whether it is preceded by the definite article, a determinative or interrogative adjective.
- (2) By the indefinite article.
- (3) By neither.

The Adjective used qualitatively precedes the noun and agrees with it in number, gender and case.

MASCULINE.

	Singular.		Plural.
I. N.	der gute Vater	die	} guten { Väter Väter Vätern Väter
G.	des guten Vaters	der	
D.	dem guten Vater	den	
A.	den guten Vater	die	
II. N.	ein arm-er Mann, <i>a poor man</i>		
G.	ein-es arm-en Mann-es, <i>of a poor man</i>		
D.	ein-em arm-en Mann-(e), <i>to a poor man</i>		
A.	ein-en arm-en Mann, <i>a poor man</i>		

FEMININE.

NEUTER.

N.	ein-e arm-e Frau, <i>a poor woman.</i>	ein arm-es Kind, <i>a poor child.</i>
G.	ein-er arm-en Frau.	ein-es arm-en Kind-es.
D.	ein-er arm-en Frau.	ein-em arm-en Kind-e.
A.	ein-e arm-e Frau.	ein arm-es Kind.

Note.—As there is no plural of *ein*, the third form of declension must be used instead.

MASCULINE.

	Singular.	Plural.
III. N.	gut-er Wein, <i>a good wine.</i>	gut-e Wein-e, <i>good wines</i>
G.	gut-en Wein-es.	gut-er Wein-e.
D.	gut-em Wein(e).	gut-en Wein-en.
A.	gut-en Wein.	gut-e Wein-e.

FEMININE.

N.	warm-e Supp-e, <i>warm soup.</i>	warm-e Supp-en.
G.	warm-er Supp-e.	warm-er Supp-en.
D.	warm-er Supp-e.	warm-en Supp-en.
A.	warm-e Supp-e.	warm-e Supp-en.

NEUTER.

N.	neu-es Buch, <i>new book.</i>	neu-e Büch-er, <i>new books.</i>
G.	neu-en Buch-es.	neu-er Büch-er.
D.	Neu-em Buch.	neu-en Büch-ern.
A.	Neu-es Buch.	neu-e Büch-er.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The Comparative is formed by adding **er** to the Positive and the Superlative by adding **ste**, as *klein, kleiner, der, die, das kleinste, small, smaller, smallest.*

Modification in the Vowel frequently takes place as

lang, länger, längste, (long).

arm, ärmer, ärmste, (poor).

stark, stärker, stärkste, (strong)

In the Superlative of Adjectives ending in **d, t**, or a hissing sound as **s, ss, sch, z**, the termination is **est**, as

schlecht, schlechter, schlechteste (bad).

kurz, kürzer, kürzeste (short).

ADJECTIVES OF IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

	Comp.	Superl.	Adverb.
hoch (<i>high</i>)	höher	der höchste	am höchsten
nahe (<i>near</i>)	näher	der nächste	am nächsten
gross (<i>great</i>)	grösser	der grösste	am grössten
gut (<i>good</i>)	besser	der beste	am besten
viel (<i>much</i>)	mehr		am meisten
wenig (<i>little</i>)	weniger		am wenigsten
bald (<i>soon</i>)	eher, früher		am ehesten
gern (<i>willingly</i>)	lieber (<i>rather</i>)		am liebsten

The DECLENSION of the Comparative and Superlative degrees is subject to the rules of the declension of Adjectives.

THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVE.

These are of two kinds as in English, viz., Cardinal and Ordinal. The first number is *ein, eine, ein* when joined to a noun, but *einer, eine, eines (eins)* when alone. It is then declined like the definite Article.

Zwei and *drei* are only inflected when they **are not** preceded by an article, pronoun, or preposition as :

Die Heere von diesen zwei Nationen, the armies of these two nations ; die Heere zweier Nationen, the armies of two nations.

THE PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE FIRST PERSON.

	Singular.	Plural.
N.	ich, <i>I</i>	wir, <i>we</i>
G.	mein(er), <i>of me</i>	uns(er), <i>of us</i>
D.	mir, <i>to me</i>	uns, <i>to us</i>
A.	mich, <i>me</i>	uns, <i>us</i>

The Genitive *mein* is chiefly used in poetry:—

Gedenke mein, remember me

The Genitive *uns(e)rer* is less good than *uns(er)*.

Notice then that *meiner* and *uns(er)* are the more familiar forms of the Genitive.

PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE SECOND PERSON.

	Singular.	Plural.	Polite Form.
N.	du, <i>thou</i>	ihr, <i>you</i>	Sie, <i>you</i>
G.	dein(er), <i>of thee</i>	euer, euer, <i>of you</i>	Ihres, <i>of you</i>
D.	dir, <i>to thee</i>	euch, <i>to you</i>	Ihnen, <i>to you</i>
A.	dich, <i>thee</i>	euch, <i>you</i>	Sie, <i>you</i>

The Genitive *dein* is used chiefly in poetry: *wir gedenken dein, we are thinking of you.*

The genitive *eurer* is less good than *euer*.

In letters, tales, &c., all personal (and possessive) pronouns of the second person are spelt with capital letters:

Hast Du Dich erkundigt, ob Dein Brief angekommen ist? *Have you enquired whether your letter has arrived?*

Strangers and superiors are addressed by *Sie* (which is declined like the plural *sie*).

PERSONAL PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

	Singular.			Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	for all gen.
N.	er, <i>he</i>	sie, <i>she</i>	es, <i>it</i>	sie, <i>they</i>
G.	sein(er), <i>of him</i>	ihrer, <i>of her</i>	sein(er), <i>of it</i>	ihrer, <i>of them</i>
D.	ihm, <i>to him</i>	ihr, <i>to her</i>	ihm, <i>to it</i>	ihnen, <i>to them</i>
A.	ihn, <i>him</i>	sie, <i>her</i>	es, <i>it</i>	sie, <i>them</i>

The Genitive *sein* is generally used in poetry. The familiar form is *seiner*. Indir. Dir. Object.

Ich wünsche Ihnen guten Erfolg.

I wish [to] you good success.

DECLENSION of the Interrogative and Relative Pronoun
wer, was :

N.	wer, <i>who ? he who</i>	was, <i>what ? that which</i>
G.	wessen, <i>whose</i>	wessen, <i>of what ?</i>
D.	wem, <i>to whom</i>	(wem)
A.	wen, <i>whom</i>	was, <i>what ? that which</i>

*Examples:—*Interr. Wessen Sohn ist er? *Whose son is he?*
Wessen war sie schuldig? *What was she guilty of?* Relat.
Ich verstehe, wen Sie meinen, *I understand whom you mean.*
Er weiss nicht, was er sagt, *he does not know what he is saying.*

DECLENSION OF THE Relative and Demonstrative PRONOUN
der, die, das.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.
N.	der, <i>he, the one who</i>	die, <i>she who</i>	das, <i>that which</i>
G.	dessen, <i>his, whose</i>	deren, <i>her, whose</i>	dessen, <i>its, whose</i>
D.	dem, <i>to him, to whom</i>	der, <i>to her, to whom</i>	dem, <i>to it, to which</i>
A.	den, <i>him, whom</i>	die, <i>her, whom</i>	das, <i>that, which</i>

PLURAL for all genders.

N.	die, <i>they, those, who, which, that</i>
G.	deren, <i>their, whose</i> ; derer (die), <i>of those, (who)</i>
D.	denen, <i>to them, to those</i> ; to whom, to which
A.	die, <i>them, those</i> ; whom, which

NOTE.—The declension of the definite article der, die, das, differs in the genitive singular, and the genitive and dative plural. These genitive and dative forms also serve for the relative pronoun, welcher, welche, welches, *who which*. As a demonstrative pronoun der, die, das serves as a shortened form for derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, *he who, she who, that which*.

*Examples:—*Napoleon, dessen Ehrgeiz unersättlich war, wachte, zu viel, *Napoleon, whose ambition was unbridled, ventured too far.* Wir lieben den, der uns Gutes erweist, *we love him who does good to us.* Gott hilft denen, die sich selbst helfen, *God helps those who help themselves.* Fürchtet die Macht derer (= derjenigen), die euch hassen, *Fear the power of those who hate you.*

THE VERB.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

Haben (*to have*).

Infinitive.

Haben, zu haben *to have*

Present participle.

Habend *having*

Past participle.

Gehabt *had*

Sein (*to be*).

Infinitive.

Sein, zu sein *to be*

Present participle.

Seiend *being*

Past participle.

Gewesen *been*

Werden (*to become*).

Infinitive.

Werden, zu werden *to become*

Present participle.

Werdend *becoming*

Past participle.

Geworden *become*

Ich habe

du hast

er, sie, es hat

wir haben

ihr habt

sie haben

I have

thou hast

he, she, it has

we have

you have

they have

Ich bin

du bist

er, sie, es ist

wir sind

ihr seid

sie sind

I am

thou art

he, she, it is

we are

you are

they are

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Ich werde

du wirst

er, sie, es wird

wir werden

ihr werdet

sie werden

I become

thou becomest

he, she, it becomes

we become

you become

they become

INDICATIVE PAST.

Ich hatte *I had*
 du hattest *thou hadst*
 er hatte *he, she, it had*
 wir hatten *we had*
 ihr hattet *you had*
 sie hatten *they had*

Ich war *I was*
 du warst *thou wast*
 er war *he, she, it was*
 wir waren *we were*
 ihr waret *you were*
 sie waren *they were*

Ich wurde *I became*
 du wurdest *thou becamest*
 er wurde *he, she, it became*
 wir wurden *we became*
 ihr wurdet *you became*
 sie wurden *they became*

INDICATIVE FUTURE.

Ich werde haben *I shall or will have*
 du wirst haben *thou shalt or wilt have*
 etc.

Ich werde sein *I shall or will be*
 du wirst sein *thou shalt or wilt be*
 etc.

Ich werde werden *I shall or will become*
 du wirst werden *thou shalt or wilt become*
 etc.

INDICATIVE PERFECT.

Ich habe gehabt *I have had*
 etc.

Ich bin geworden *I have become*
 etc.

INDICATIVE PLUPERFECT.

Ich hatte gehabt *I had had*
 etc.

Ich war geworden *I had become*
 etc.

INDICATIVE FUTURE PERFECT.

Ich werde gehabt haben *I shall or will have had*
 etc.

Ich werde geworden sein *I shall or will have become*
 etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Ich habe	<i>I may have</i>	Ich sei	<i>I may be</i>	Ich werde	<i>I may become</i>
du habest	<i>thou mayst have</i>	du seiest	<i>thou mayst be</i>	du werdest	<i>thou mayst become</i>
er habe	<i>he may have</i>	er sei	<i>he may be</i>	er werde	<i>he may become</i>
wir haben	<i>we may have</i>	wir seien	<i>we may be</i>	wir werden	<i>we may become</i>
ihr habet	<i>you may have</i>	ihr seiet	<i>you may be</i>	ihr werdet	<i>you may become</i>
sie haben	<i>they may have</i>	sie seien	<i>they may be</i>	sie werden	<i>they may become</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE PAST.

Ich hätte	<i>I might have</i>	Ich wäre	<i>I might be</i>	Ich würde	<i>I might become</i>
du hättest	<i>thou might'st have</i>	du wärest	<i>thou might'st be</i>	du würdest	<i>thou might'st become</i>
er hätte	<i>he might have</i>	er wäre	<i>he might be</i>	er würde	<i>he might become</i>
wir hätten	<i>we might have</i>	wir wären	<i>we might be</i>	wir würden	<i>we might become</i>
ihr hättet	<i>you might have</i>	ihr wäret	<i>you might be</i>	ihr würdet	<i>you might become</i>
sie hätten	<i>they might have</i>	sie wären	<i>they might be</i>	sie würden	<i>they might become</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE FUTURE (same as Indicative Future).

Ich habe gehabt	<i>I may have had</i>	Ich sei gewesen	<i>I may have been</i>	Ich sei geworden	<i>I may have become</i>
	<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>
Ich hätte gehabt	<i>I might have had</i>	Ich wäre gewesen	<i>I might have been</i>	Ich wäre geworden	<i>I might have become</i>
	<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE FUTURE PERFECT (same as Indicative Future Perfect).

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Ich würde haben <i>I should or would have</i> etc.	Ich würde sein <i>I should or would be</i> etc.	Ich würde werden <i>I should or would become</i> etc.
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IMPERATIVE.

Sing. habe haben Sie } <i>have</i>	Sing. sei seien Sie } <i>be</i>	Sing. werde werden Sie } <i>become</i>
Plu. hab(e) t	Plu. seid	Plu. werdet

Conjugation of a Regular Verb.

ACTIVE VOICE.		PASSIVE VOICE.	
Infin. Loben	<i>to praise</i>	Infin. Gelobt werden	<i>to be praised</i>

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Ich lobe du lobst er lobt wir loben Ihr lobt sie loben	<i>I praise thou praisest he praises we praise you praise they praise</i>	Ich werde gelobt du wirst gelobt er wird gelobt wir werden gelobt Ihr werdet gelobt sie werden gelobt	<i>I am praised thou art praised he is praised we are praised you are praised they are praised</i>
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INDICATIVE PAST.

Ich lobte	<i>I praised</i>	Ich wurde gelobt	<i>I was praised</i>
du lobtest	<i>thou praisedst</i>	du wurdest gelobt	<i>thou wast praised</i>
er lobte	<i>he praised</i>	er wurde gelobt	<i>he was praised</i>
wir lobten	<i>we praised</i>	wir wurden gelobt	<i>we were praised</i>
ihr lobtet	<i>you praised</i>	ihr wurdet gelobt	<i>you were praised</i>
sie lobten	<i>they praised</i>	sie wurden gelobt	<i>they were praised</i>

INDICATIVE FUTURE.

Ich werde loben	<i>I shall praise</i>	Ich werde gelobt werden	<i>I shall be praised</i>
	etc.		etc.

INDICATIVE PERFECT.

Ich habe gelobt	<i>I have praised</i>	Ich bin gelobt worden	<i>I have been praised</i>
	etc.		etc.

INDICATIVE PLUPERFECT.

Ich hatte gelobt	<i>I had praised</i>	Ich war gelobt worden	<i>I had been praised</i>
	etc.		etc.

INDICATIVE FUTURE PERFECT.

Ich werde gelobt haben	<i>I shall have praised</i>	Ich werde gelobt worden sein	<i>I shall have been praised</i>
	etc.		etc.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Ich würde gelobt haben		Ich würde gelobt werden
<i>I should have praised</i>		<i>I should be praised</i>
etc.		etc.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

Ich würde gelobt haben		Ich würde gelobt worden sein
<i>I should have praised</i>		<i>I should have been praised</i>
etc.		etc.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular	lob	}	Singular	werde gelobt	}	be praised
	loben			werden Sie gelobt		
Plural	lobet		Plural	werdet gelobt		
						<i>praise</i>

THE IRREGULAR VERB.

These are verbs which have a different form for their past tenses and past participles. The Indicative past is formed by changing the root vowel. The Subjunctive past modifies the vowel of the Indicative, and takes the same terminations as the Present Subjunctive.

Conjugation of an Irregular Verb.

Finden (*to find*).

Present Participle	findend	finding		Past Participle	gefunden	found
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INDICATIVE.

Present.

Ich finde	<i>I find</i>	wir finden	<i>we find</i>
du findest	<i>thou findest</i>	ihr findet	<i>you find</i>
er findet	<i>he finds</i>	sie finden	<i>they find</i>

Present.

Ich fand	<i>I found</i>
du findest	<i>thou findest</i>
er fand	<i>he found</i>
wir fanden	<i>we found</i>
ihr fandet	<i>you found</i>
sie fanden	<i>they found</i>

PERFECT (Indic.)

Ich habe gefunden	<i>I have found</i>
etc.	

PLUPERFECT (Indic.)

Ich hatte gefunden	<i>I had found</i>
etc.	

INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

The formation of the Interrogative and Negative is the same as in English.

As—Habe ich? *Have I?*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Ich finde	<i>I may find</i>	wir finden	<i>we may find</i>
du findest	<i>thou mayst find</i>	ihr findet	<i>you may find</i>
er finde	<i>he may find</i>	sie finden	<i>they may find</i>

Past.

Ich fände	<i>I might find</i>
du fändest	<i>thou mightest find</i>
er fände	<i>he might find</i>
wir fänden	<i>we might find</i>
ihr fändet	<i>you might find</i>
sie fänden	<i>they might find</i>

FUTURE PERFECT (Indic.)

Ich werde gefunden haben	<i>I shall have found</i>
etc.	

IMPERATIVE.

Finde, finden Sie, findet	<i>find</i>
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VERBS requiring the auxiliary *sein* (for Perfect, Past Perfect, &c.)

Intransitive or neuter verbs indicating :

- (a) a condition of rest, such as :—*bleiben, sein, stehen.*
- (b) Verbs indicating a transition, such as :—*aufwachen* (*to awake*), *erscheinen* (*to appear*), *genesen* (*to recover*), *schmelzen* (*to melt*), *untergehen* (*to perish*) ; *wachsen* (*to grow*), *werden.*
- (c) Verbs of motion, such as :—*fallen, fliegen, fließen, gehen, klettern, kommen, landen, laufen, reisen, reiten, rollen, schwimmen, sinken, steigen, &c.*

Perfect.—*Ich bin gewesen, geworden, gekommen, I have been, become, come*

Perfect Subj.—*ich sei gewesen, geworden, gekommen, I may have been, become, come*

Past Perfect.—*ich war gewesen, geworden, gekommen, I had been, become, come*

Past Perfect Subj.—*ich wäre gewesen, geworden, gekommen, I might have been, become, come*

Second Future.—*ich werde gewesen, geworden, gekommen, sein, I shall have been, become, come*

Second Conditional.—*ich würde gewesen, geworden, gekommen, sein, I should have been, become, come*

COMPOUND VERBS.—In the Inseparable Verbs the root has the chief accent, as the particle has become inseparably attached to the verb : *ergreifen* (*to seize*) = *er* + *greifen* (*to grip*), where the particle *er* (which has lost its original meaning) simply intensifies *greifen*.

These inseparable verbs are conjugated like simple verbs ; but mostly their past participle is without the prefix *ge*. Thus : *ergreifen*, Past Part. *ergriffen*.

Examples of inseparable verbs :—

be : *besprechen, to discuss, from sprechen, to speak ; Past part., besprochen.*

emp : *empfangen, to receive, from fangen, to catch ; Past part., empfangen.*

ent: entlaufen, *to escape*, from laufen, *to run*; Past part., entlaufen.

er: erzählen, *to narrate*, from zählen, *to count*; Past part., erzählt.

hinter: hintergehen, *to deceive*, from gehen, *to go*; Past part., hintergangen.

ver: verraten, *to betray*, from raten, *to advise*; Past part., verraten.

wider: widerstehen, *to resist*, from stehen, *to stand*; Past part., widerstanden.

zer: zerbrechen, *to break asunder*, from brechen, *to break*; Past part., zerbrochen.

Note.—A few of the inseparable verbs take *ge* in the Past Part.

lustwandeln, *to take a stroll*, Perfect: ich bin gelustwandelt
rechtfertigen, *to justify* „ ich habe gerechtfertigt

frühstücken, *to breakfast* „ ich habe gefrühstückt

THE ADVERB.

Nearly all German adjectives are used as adverbs in the positive and comparative, but the superlative form is obtained by placing *am* before and affixing *sten* to the positive:—

Er ist **am grössten** von uns allen

He is the greatest of us all

ADVERBS OF PLACE.—Wo? where? wohin? whither? hier, here; da, dort, there; darin, therein; aussen, outside; draussen, out of doors; innen, within; oben, upstairs; hinauf, up; unten, downstairs; vorn, before; rechts, right; links, left; gegenüber, opposite; nirgends, nowhere.

ADVERBS OF TIME.—Wann, when; eben, just; eben jetzt, just now; jetzt or nun, now; gegenwärtig, at present; früher sooner; niemals, never; meistens, mostly; einmal, once; kürzlich, lately; bald, soon; gleich, directly; selten, seldom; zuerst, at first; noch nicht, not yet; heute, to-day; gestern, yesterday; morgen, to-morrow; morgen früh, to-morrow morning; plötzlich, suddenly; lang, long (time); bis jetzt, as yet, till now; erst, only, not till; wieder, again; schon, ever; bereits, already; oft, often.

ADVERBS OF QUANTITY AND COMPARISON.—Wie? how? wieviel? how much? viel, much; mehr, more; noch, noch mehr, some more, any more; noch zwei, two more; nur, allein, only; anders, otherwise; zu viel, too much; nichts, nothing; gar nichts, nothing at all; genug, enough; kaum, scarcely; ziemlich, pretty, tolerably; ungefähr, about; ganz; quite; ganz und gar, thoroughly; besonders, especially.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION, DOUBT AND NEGATION.—Ja, ja doch, doch, yes; ja wohl, yes, certainly; allerdings, by all means; gewiss, surely, certainly; sicherlich, of course; wirklich, really, indeed; gern, willing; nein, no; nicht, not; gar nicht, not at all; wahrhaftig, truly; vielleicht, perhaps; nicht mehr, no more; nimmermehr, never more; niemals, never.

ADVERBS OF INTERROGATION.—Wann? when? warum? why? weshalb? wherefore? wieso? how so? wie? how? what? wo? where? wohin? whither? woher? whence? wie viel? how many?

The use of "ja" and "doch."—"Ja" is used in the direct affirmative. "Doch" is used when "no" is expected as an answer to a question.

Examples:—

Kellner, haben Sie Schweizer Käse? Ja.

Waiter, have you any Swiss cheese? Yes.

Kellner, haben Sie keinen Schweizer Käse? Doch?

Waiter, haven't you any Swiss cheese? Oh yes.

Sie haben nicht, &c. ? Doch.

You haven't, &c.? Oh yes, I have.

THE PREPOSITION.

The *Prepositions* are here classified according to the case they govern.

PREPOSITIONS governing the Genitive.—angesichts, in the face of; anstatt or statt, instead of; ausserhalb, outside; diesseit(s), on this side; halber, for the sake of; inmitten, amid; innerhalb, within; jenseit(s), beyond; kraft, by virtue of;

(ver)mittels, (ver)mittelst, *by* means of; oberhalb, above; um...willen, for the sake of; ungeachtet, despite; unterhalb, below; unweit, near; vermöge, by dint of; während, during; wegen, because of.

Examples:—

Sie that es ihres Sohnes halber, ihres Vaters wegen, *she did it for the sake of her son, because of her father.*

Die Trabanten des Planeten Jupiter lassen sich vermittels eines Fernrohrs beobachten, *the satellites of the planet Jupiter may be observed by means of a telescope.*

Milton litt während seines hohen Alters an Blindheit, *Milton in his old age suffered from blindness.*

PREPOSITIONS governing the Dative: aus, from, out of; ausser, outside, besides; bei, at, by; gemäss, according to; mit, with; nach, after; nächst, next to; **nebst**, besides; samt, mitsamt (together) with; seit, since; von, of, von...an, from; zu, to, bis zu, up to.

Note.—am, beim, im, vom, zum=an dem, bei dem, in dem, von dem, zu dem; zur=zu der.

Examples:—

Die Kinder kommen aus der Schule, *the children are coming from school.*

Die Reiter samt ihrem Führer wurden gefangen genommen, *the horsemen, together with their leader, were taken captives.*

Von jener Zeit an bis zu diesem Augenblicke ist er nicht wieder erschienen, *from that time up to the present moment, he has not appeared again.*

Alter Sitte gemäss haben wir heute das Haus geschmückt, *according to old custom, we have to-day adorned the house.*

PREPOSITION GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.—Durch, through, by; um, about; für, for; wider, against; gegen, against, towards; bis an, bis auf, up to; ohne, without; bis in, bis über, right into, right over.

Note.—The short forms ans, durchs, fürs, ins, ums=an das, durch das, für das, in das, um das.

The adverbs *herab*, *hinab*, *herauf*, *hinauf*, &c., when used as prepositions, are put after the (accusative case of the) noun, and show direction (*her*, *towards the speaker*; *hin*, *away from the speaker*).

Examples.—

Ich ging durch den Wald, *I went through the forest.*

Sie kämpfen fürs Vaterland, *they fight for their country.*

Er bat um sein Leben, *he begged for his life.*

Sie kamen den Berg herab, *they came down the mountain.*

Wir liefen die Treppe hinunter, *we ran down the stairs.*

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING EITHER THE ACCUSATIVE OR THE DATIVE.—*an*, *at*; *über*, *over*; *auf*, *on*; *unter*, *under*; *hinter*, *behind*; *vor*, *before*; *in*, *in*; *bis vor*, *right up to*; *neben*, *beside*; *zwischen*, *between*.

Mere position (*in which place?*) is indicated by dative:—

Die Fische schwimmen im (=in dem) Wasser, *the fish swim in the water.*

Motion or direction (*to which place? whither?*) is shown by the accusative:—

Ich warf den Stein ins (=in das) Wasser, *I threw the stone into the water.*

Time (*when?*) is denoted by dative, (*how long?*) by accusative:—

In diesem Jahre, *in the present year*; an jenem Tage, *on that day*; heute über vierzehn Tage (acc.), *this day fortnight.*

Examples:—

Das Brot liegt auf dem Tische, *the bread is lying on the table.*

Ich legte das Messer auf den Tisch, *I laid the knife on the table.*

Er sass neben mir, *he sat beside me.*

Sie setzte sich neben mich, *she seated herself by my side.*

Es war ein Reiter vor dem Hause, *there was a horseman in front of the house.*

Die Menge zog vor das Haus, *the multitude marched up to the house.*

Cäsar lebte vor (*Time; when?*) dem Kaiser Tiberius, *Cæsar lived before (or previous to) the Emperor Tiberius.*

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING EITHER THE GENITIVE OR THE DATIVE.—*Binnen*, within ; *trotz*, in spite of, despite ; *entlang*, längs, along ; *zufolge*, in conformity with.

Examples :—

Binnen wenigen Tagen (dat.)	} <i>within a few days.</i>
or	
„ weniger Tage (gen.)	

Die Soldaten unterlagen trotz ihrem	} <i>The soldiers succumbed</i>
Heldenmuth (dat.), or	
trotz ihres Heldenmuthes (gen.)	

THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are classified into co-ordinate, adverbial, and sub-ordinate.

The conjunctions influence the position of the verb in the sentence.

CO-ORDINATE.—The following do not alter the construction of a sentence :—*Und*, and ; *oder*, or ; *denn*, for since : *aber*, but ; *sondern*, but (after negative *not*) ; *sowohl—als*, both—and.

ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS.—The following Adverbial Conjunctions require *inversion* that is (the verb preceding the nominative-subject) after them if they begin a sentence.—Also thus ; *auch*, also, too ; *auch nicht*, nor ; *dann*, then ; *darum*, therefore ; *jetzt*, now ; *kaum*, scarcely ; *sonst*, or else ; *vielmehr*, rather ; *zwar*, it is true ; *dennoch*, and yet ; *dagegen*, on the contrary ; *so*, so, thus ; *noch*, nor ; *ferner*, further.

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS.—All Subordinate Conjunctions whether simple or compound require the verb to be at the end of the clause as—

Es war vier Uhr, als die Sonne auf-ging.
It was four o'clock when the sun rose.

They are—*als*, when, as, than ; *bevor*, *ehe*, before ; *bis*, until ; *da*, as, since ; *damit*, that, in order that ; *dass*, that ; *falls*, in case that ; *nachdem*, after ; *ob*, if, whether ; *obgleich*, though ;

seit, since ; so oft, as often as ; sobald, as soon as ; weil, because ; wenn, of (fut, time) ; wie, as, how.

THE INTERJECTION.

Ah, ah ; ei, ha ; oho, ho ; fort, away ; wohlan, now then ; st, hush ; Ah, ah, heisa, hurrah ; weh, oh weh, dear, oh dear ; halt, stop ; so, indeed ; Gottlob, God be praised ; ach, ah, alas ; pfui, fie ; vorwärts forward ; wer da, who's there ; recht so, alright ; gut, good.

Note.—The interjection does not enter into the construction of the sentence.

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